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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Ford's Challenge to a Law

Paris Strikes Strike Hard

Postmen Offer Their Tip

¶ **Ford Lawyers**—The imminent legal battle between the Ford Motor Company and the National Labor Relations Board finds counsel for both sides arraying forces. The Ford legal battalion, reports the AP, is to be led by Frederick H. Wood, a New York attorney notable for his legal forays for and against New Deal legislation. The Labor Relations Board last week ordered Ford to reinstate 29 men and pay them back salaries. It charged that these men were "fired" for union activities. The Board likewise enumerated several alleged violations of the Wagner Act. The Ford Company proposes to challenge the authority of the Labor Board (and consequently of the Wagner Law) over its business. Its counsel declares that the case may be carried to the Supreme Court if necessary. • The case may become historic as an example of how far private industry may enforce its objections to a federal law.

¶ **French Strikes**—After accepting "in principle" suggestions for mediation proposed by Premier Chautemps, striking truck drivers in Paris revolt over the demand, made by employers, that the workers be penalized for interrupting business. M. Chautemps, threatened with a coalition against the People's Front, continues personal efforts to pacify the drivers and striking employees of 13 Paris warehouses as well as to placate dissatisfied employers. He agrees to discuss disciplinary measures which operators are suggesting. As thousands of packages pile up at railroad stations and warehouses, awaiting delivery, difficulties similarly pile up for the Chautemps regime; for, while the Communists lend support to strikers, other parties in the multi-colored People's Front are either luke warm or completely antagonistic to the strikers. • Thus an early Parliamentary debate on domestic policy seems to be demanded.

¶ **Stamp Stampers**—Uncle Sam's reindeers, the postmen of America, find the holiday season a propitious time to focus attention on the pending Ramspeck Bill which would put first, second and third class postmasters under the merit system. In a seasonable publicity release, Elisha A. Meeks, national secretary of the League of District Postmasters, urges the public to reward post office workers by insisting that they be taken permanently out of politics and placed under civil service. Some 14,500 postmasters are threatened with the uncertainties and dubious ethics involved in a return to patronage, which the McKellar Bill favors, he charges. Furthermore, says he: "It seems inconceivable that a nation that has just sent toys to the children . . . through the agency of the post office, can now turn about and put those 14,000 postmasters back under the spoils system." • Thus the postmasters give their patrons a tip on how to tip the postmasters.

¶ **Europe's Work-week**—The forty-hour week enters into Europe's multiple problems with confusing repercussions. Paris reports that in the face of falling production and rising prices, Leon Blum's 40-hour proposal suffers from drastic modification since both representatives of unions and employers now agree to many exceptions to the plan. Likewise from Brussels comes word that the Government, in trying to balance increased employment against increased costs, finds that shorter hours for labor results in increased prices which labor has to pay. France finds it practical, while maintaining the "principle" of the forty-hour week, to accept certain exceptions. • She bends with the storm to assist the falling business graph.

¶ **Democracy Criticized**—Mussolini's newspaper, the Popolo d'Italia, takes a fling at democracy. Among its faults the paper points to opposition in Congress to the Ludlow Amendment for a referendum on war, commenting that "when supreme interests are at stake even the most democratic governments take care not to trust the people's judgment." Another article, said to have been written by Il Duce, charges that Britain, France and Russia are keeping smaller European countries from recognizing Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia. Both instances, however, reveal rather strikingly that democracy actually is functioning, since in both cases cited the will of the governed rather than of the governors is seen to prevail. • Democracy loses its power only when the people surrender theirs.

¶ **Far East Sector**—Japan replies to Britain's protests against the attack on the gunboat Ladybird. While the note's contents are not revealed, Japanese officials state that the attack was another mistake, express regrets. Meanwhile the Associated Press reports shelling of Wongkam Island, a Portuguese colony off the south China coast just across the Canton River estuary from Hong Kong. And British officials at the crown colony keep an alert watch. • Japan has made so many recent "mistakes," Great Britain hopes she'll not mistake Hong Kong for Shanghai.

In the Boston Section:

Meeting called to avert Boston truck strike.
Snow expected to turn to rain late tonight.
Finnish choristers practice at Harvard.
Council approves new Boston-to-Milford bus line.

And News From All New England
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Farm-Labor Party Plan For 1940 Losing Ground

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Relations between farmers and organized labor in America are changing, the distance between them is widening, and the likelihood of farmers flocking to a farmer-labor ticket in the 1940 presidential campaign in number enough to make a new party a success is increasingly remote.

The shift between these great groups is taking place in farmhouses and not in factories, it is attested by both farm and labor leaders. Conservative farmers are moving away from left wing labor, not labor from the farmer. Feeling among farmers against the labor movement, always considerable, has unexpectedly multiplied this past year.

Causes named by right wing farm chiefs feature the Committee for Industrial Organization, led by John L. Lewis with its sit-down strikes, plus the more recent national minimum wage and maximum hour legislation fostered by the New Deal.

The C. I. O. is in fact pushing on a new adjustment between labor and agriculture.

The left wing of labor is hooking up with the left wing of organized farming. The impulsion comes from the C. I. O. No labor bloc so big has ever before reached out for alliance with farmers, hence no such move has ever been so important. Yet, as critical farm leaders estimate it, the project will be inconsequential nationally, because of the smallness of its rural end.

In any case, the C. I. O. is either preparing to initiate a farmer-labor party or to build up its bargaining power for use locally in both old parties, and nationally in the Democratic party. The back-action among conservative farmers is to steer them still farther away from the C. I. O.

Four new happenings affirm the alterations now in process between farm and labor:

1. Schism at Washington between the labor and farmer legislative

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Mussolini Sees Democratic Flaw In U. S. Policy

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 28 (AP)—A criticism of American democracy and a charge that Britain, France and Russia were keeping smaller European countries from recognizing Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia appeared side-by-side today in Premier Mussolini's newspaper, the Popolo d'Italia.

One article suggested democracy's "faults" had been proved by opposition of the Washington Government to a proposal to require a national referendum before the United States could declare war.

The other article said:

"The British comment that the three great powers remaining to direct the 'Geneva Sanhedrin' are kept from recognizing Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia by the attitude of the small states does not correspond with the truth.

"It is the great powers of the League which impede the moves of other states toward recognition of an indisputable fact which sooner or later must be recognized."

Replying to British complaints that Italy was carrying on propaganda against Britain in the Near East, the Popolo d'Italia hinted that the solution might be found in dropping "the lasting hostility to Italy's legitimate colonial aims."

Arctic Submarine Hinted by Soviet As Aid to Planes

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—Soviet authorities hinted today a submarine expedition to the North Pole was being considered as a preliminary toward establishing regular airplane service from Russia over the pole to the United States.

The cruise of exploration under the Arctic ice was suggested recently in the official newspaper of the commissariat of the machine building industry in much the same manner as the Soviet flight to the pole first was suggested early this year.

Without indicating that Russia planned a similar expedition, Prof. N. N. Uuboff, an authority on the Arctic, today said the Soviet Union would watch closely the new submarine expedition under the polar ice which Sir Hubert Wilkins, British explorer, was reported planning.

Sir Hubert has been searching the Arctic by plane for Sigismund Levaneffsky and five other missing Russian fliers. Soviet authorities said his attempted voyage under the ice in the submarine Nautilus in 1931 failed because of inadequate preparation.

(In New York, Vilhjalmur Stefansson said Sir Hubert hoped to make an Arctic submarine expedition, possibly late in 1938. It would not be a trip to the Pole, Mr. Stefansson said.)

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

U.S. Aid Urged As Motor Firm Drops 30,000

Action by General Motors Held to Stress Need for Reassurance

Plea to Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana said today the decision of General Motors Corporation to reduce its working force by 30,000 Jan. 1 demonstrated "that the immediate duty of the oncoming Congress is to take steps to reassure business."

Senator Van Nuys declared the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes should be revamped early in the session. This, he predicted, would "bring an almost immediately beneficial effect."

"This is no time to heckle or harass business," Senator Van Nuys said. "Besides the interests of business, we must act to reassure industry in the interets of the thousands of idle."

Senator Van Nuys and Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado both termed the General Motors job cut "unfortunate."

Senator Adams said that a general downswing in buying power probably would be reflected first in the automobile and other "luxury" industries.

General Motors to Drop 30,000 Workers Jan. 1

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation, announced today that employment in General Motors plants throughout the United States would be reduced by approximately 30,000 employes effective Jan. 1.

The reduction in Michigan, he said, will approximate 20,000 employees.

Mr. Knudsen said "the recession in business makes a readjustment of the working force necessary."

He explained that the General Motors plants would operate on a three-day-a-week basis, each operating a total of 24 hours a week. That will be the working schedule for those employees who are retained.

"The corporation has kept its men employed up to very recently by reducing the hours given per man in order to help the general economic situation in the communities where plants are located," he said. "The inventories, both in the field and at the plants, accumulated through this policy have, however, reached a point where adjustment must take place as it is impossible to carry larger stocks than what the demand makes possible.

"Therefore, on or about Jan. 1, the working force will be reduced in order that the people who will continue at work, even on reduced hours, will have reasonable income for all their needs. This will necessarily affect a considerable number of men in all locations, but there will still remain on General Motors pay-roll in the United States more than 205,000 men, and the monthly pay-roll will exceed $24,000,000.

"The corporation regrets the circumstances which make this necessary, but sincerely hopes the con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Making Aerial Map—In an Office

© Harris & Ewing — Photograph Plays New Role in Map Making

Above—By Means of a New Device—Called a Photoalidade—Designed by R. M. Wilson (Shown at Instrument), United States Geological Survey, It Is Possible to Make in an Office Accurate Topographic Maps From Photographs Instead of Setting Up Instruments at the Spot From Which the Photographs Were Taken. A Photograph, From Which It Is Desired to Obtain Map Information, Is Placed in Front of a Telescope so as to Present the Recorded View of the Ground in Its Natural Relationship to the Axis of the Instrument. Glancing at the Photograph, It Appears Easy for Mr. Wilson to Imagine the View Before Him Is the Actual One, Framed in a Small Window, and Not Merely a Photograph. Below—Twin Glaciers in Coast Range, Southeastern Alaska

Japan Offers Britain Amends For 'Mistake'

London Held Likely to Accept New Note on Ladybird Attack

Shantung Drive

Americans Leave Tsingtao as Japanese Forces Near City

With American residents evacuating Tsingtao in the face of an anticipated Japanese occupation—and with Japanese forces continuing their drive in Shantung Province—Nipponese diplomacy turned its attention to placating Great Britain for the attack on a British gunboat.

Japan's formal note, handed to the British Ambassador at Tokyo, says that the shelling of the H. M. S. Ladybird was a "mistake." The text of the note was not made public. But in London there were indications that the British reaction would parallel the course of the United States over the Panay incident and demand full satisfaction and guarantees against repetition.

Meanwhile, a new minor incident has arisen with Japanese shelling of the Portuguese controlled island of Wongkam.

Russia's position in the Far East crisis took on new complications with the appointment of a professional military man to replace a diplomat as the Soviet's envoy to China.

And in Shanghai new Japanese military courts have been set up, raising questions of whether or not American extra-territorial rights are violated. The status of Americans under the new system is being investigated by the United States Government.

Japan Answers Britain; Shelling of Ladybird Explained as 'Mistake'

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota tonight delivered to British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie Japan's reply to a protest against Japanese attack on the British gunboat Ladybird.

The text of the note was not made public, but the military section of imperial headquarters issued a statement saying the attack was a "mistake" and expressing regrets. One sailor was killed in the attack.

The military explanation follows:

On Dec. 11 a Japanese detachment, anxious to aid in the capture of Nanking, crossed the Yangtse river north of Taiping and advanced toward Pukow. Because of a previous warning they thought foreign nationals had evacuated the zone of fighting.

Observing more than 10 steamers fleeing up-river, the Japanese high commander believed them to be retreating enemy forces and ordered the artillery to fire on them; but the shells did not reach the ships, which escaped. Thereupon he ordered Japanese units at Wuhu to attack them.

A detachment after a forced night march opened fire on four large steamers. Observing the steamers sending up dense smoke, the Japanese decided they were trying to hide in a smoke screen. Japanese shells struck two steamers, the others escaped. One vessel advanced toward the Japanese forces, whereupon a British flag was detected and an order given to cease firing. When it reached the wharf it proved to be the Ladybird.

The same night through a mistake one shell was fired on a ship hoisting the British flag, but did not strike it. This proved to be the gunboat Bee. Rear Admiral Holt, the British Consul and several officers landed. The Japanese commander explained it was a mistake. He said it was his duty to sink all enemy vessels and that he did not know the ships were British.

The Japanese note was given to Ambassador Craigie after Mr. Hirota reported details of the Government's investigation to the Emperor.

Other news on Far Eastern situation: Page 5.

Intimate Message From Washington

Closing of Panay Incident—Many Think Japan Got Off Rather Lightly—Public Opinion Considered

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 28

Now that the Panay bombing is, diplomatically speaking, a closed incident the question is being raised whether the State Department went as far as it might have, or should have, with Japan. There are many officials in the State Department as well as editorial writers outside it who feel that only partial advantage has been taken of the opportunity to impress the more extreme Japanese militarists with the enormity of their offense.

In theory American diplomacy could have gone much farther. It could have named the indemnity it expected for the destruction of American property. It could have demanded that the entire Japanese army and navy personnel be acquainted with the Japanese apology. It could have demanded that the Government in Tokyo issue to its own press and its own public a humble admission of mistake. And of more usual character, it could have demanded specific punishment for specific individuals.

None of these things were done. Therefore the impression in many quarters is that Japan got off rather lightly. But as a practical matter the State Department went about as far as it could. When Secretary of State Cordell Hull sat down on Christmas morning with his advisers to draft his response to the Japanese note of apology two factors perhaps not fully appreciated by the general public arose to condition the document which was finally dispatched that afternoon to end the incident.

Public Opinion

One of those factors was the domestic situation in Japan itself. The other was American public opinion. And of the two the latter was probably most important of all in deciding that council in favor of a general rather than specific approach to the situation.

The internal situation in Japan called for a delicate balance in the note. Two years ago a super-patriotic group of young officers led an army mutiny in Tokyo. Discipline was restored superficially and many of the culprits paid for their zeal with their lives. But according to some very interesting information which reached Washington following the destruction of the Panay several of the ring-leaders of that mutiny were too powerful to be punished. They not only stayed on in the army, but have been responsible during the past weeks for carrying the invasion of China much farther than was originally intended, and in the process have stepped on American and British toes more carelessly than the older and wiser heads at the top can approve.

The State Department council felt that its note must be strong enough to impress this dangerous group of young zealots, but at the same time sympathetic enough to avoid provocation which would play directly into their hands. Had punishment of specific individuals been demanded it might easily have stirred up the conflict between the younger officers and the responsible older group over again. The younger group might have attempted another mutiny rather than permit the humiliation of their leaders.

Delicate Warning

Therefore, the Hull response ended with a delicate warning against any further disregard of American interests or property rights, but on the whole was couched in conciliatory terms.

American public opinion conditioned the drafting process even more directly. Wiser heads in the department realized that a half step, supported unquestionably by the great majority of public opinion would mean more in the long run than a full step which had only partial backing from the American public.

To go beyond the confines of public opinion would be to bluff. It probably would not fool many in Japan, and it would arouse controversy and division at home. Therefore, it was decided to draft a note in such form and in such tone as would command the support of the great majority of Americans. They apparently have succeeded in this.

Samplings of reaction taken by the department show more criticism for having not gone far enough than for having gone too far. That is to say, what Secretary Hull told the Japanese foreign office has the weight of public approval behind it. Extremists would like to have seen him go much farther. A few isolationists feel he went too far. But the extremist protest cancels out the isolationist.

Strong as Possible

Broadly speaking Secretary Hull did draft as strong a note as was possible within the range of effective public support.

Obviously, the matter does not end here. Despite the friendly tone of the Hull note, it carried a firm warning that American interests must be respected in the future. Steps are to be taken to impress the Japanese militarists with the need for this respect in the form of larger naval appropriations, and immediate action to improve the efficiency of the fleet. And every move in China will be watched with greater care.

In the meantime the films of the bombing of the Panay will soon be on exhibition throughout the United States. The public will be able to see for itself what unrestrained militarism can do to a neutral bystander. The Administration does not expect that after this there will be much objection to larger naval appropriations when they are proposed to Congress.

Savants Rally to Fight 'Right of Might'

Crater Lake Was Once Lofty Volcanic Cone, Geologists Told

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Novel explanations of the origin of Oregon's beautiful Crater Lake and Chile's mysterious Easter Island were offered here today as the nation's geologists opened their fiftieth annual meeting with nearly 300 reports of exploration, research and discoveries on the agenda.

A new photoalidade, designed by R. M. Wilson, chief of the computing section, Geological Survey, was shown to visitors for the first time. This instrument is expected to be of great value to men engaged in mapping isolated, densely timbered or inaccessible areas.

Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington, was elected president of the Geological Society of America in an early morning business session. He succeeds Dr. Charles Palache of Harvard University.

Vice-presidents elected were Dr. Weyland T. Vaughan, former director, of Scripps Institution of Oceanography; Dr. Warren J. Mead, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Joseph A. Cushman of Sharon, Massachusetts and Dr. Norman L. Bowen, University of Chicago. Dr. Charles P. Berkey of Columbia University was re-elected secretary.

Dr. Howel Williams of the University of California told the gathering that careful study of Crater Lake and vicinity discloses the lake to have been formed by collapse of a mighty volcanic cone some 10,000 years ago.

Series of Explosions

"Crater Lake was formerly a volcanic cone 15,000 feet high, now known as Mount Mazama," he said. "It was built up slowly during the ice age by the outpouring of lavas and the falling of ash. In the walls of Crater Lake, one may see volcanic layers alternating with the deposits of glaciers, ample testimony to the long struggle between the cold of the Glacial Period and the internal heat of the old volcano."

"After Mount Mazama had attained its maximum height, approximately 10,000 years ago, by which time the climate had ameliorated somewhat, and the glaciers had dwindled until they were but a few miles in length, a series of tremen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Perhaps It's a Test Of One's Patriotism

By the Associated Press

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28

A postage stamp of your own country looks larger to you than a foreign stamp of exactly the same size.

This strange deceitfulness, which is not an optical delusion, but a mental quirk of everyone, was explained to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here today by Dr. Heinz Ansbacher of Columbia University.

It is, he said, a case of "social factors" ruling not only behavior but how we see things. It made no difference about the stamps even when they were not only the same size but same color and exact shape.

Chemist Scorns Scarcity Thesis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28—The economics of scarcity is a heritage from the caveman and has no place in American life, Dean Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State College declared here today as chemists from all parts of the United States continued sessions of the Seventh National Organic Chemistry Symposium.

Natural science has placed plenty and leisure within the grasp of the whole population, Dean Whitmore continued, "and no one knows yet what to do with them."

Shortages in food, clothing, shelter and other essential needs, exist only because of man's failure to catch up with the laboratory. Natural science, he asserted, has virtually placed prosperity on every doorstep.

"Plenty and leisure, the gifts of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Natural Scientists Owe a Duty to Society, Dr. Conklin Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28—A clarion call for natural scientists in democratic nations to rally humanity against forces leading to loss of intellectual freedom and eventual forced national acceptance of the fallacy "might makes right," was issued last night through Dr. Edward G. Conklin of Princeton University, retiring as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Such a duty falls naturally upon the shoulders of American men of science, he said, because we "are the inheritors of the tradition of liberty of thought, speech and press, because we believe that freedom and responsibility are essential to all progress. Intellectual freedom has been essential for the advance of science, and the time has come when science should stand for freedom, especially in those countries where force, war and unutterable ferocity are used to compel acceptance of political, social and economic creeds."

Charge Declared False

Himself a world authority on evolution, Dr. Conklin branded as false the charge that natural science through subscribing to Darwinism underwrites the destruction of highest ethical ideals.

"Militarists and dictators have seized upon Darwin's theory of natural selection (and survival of the fittest)," he said, "as justification of their philosophy that might makes right. Conflicts and wars are said to be both the means and measure of progress, and military training the highest type of discipline.

"This is a fundamental misconception of natural selection. Darwin himself repudiated this extension of his principle to the struggle between races and nations of men. The

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Plenty of Red, White and Blues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Even an official wartime spokesman must have his little joke at times, as was proved the other day during one of the twice-daily conferences between Japanese authorities and the foreign press.

The spokesman told of an airplane raid over Lunghwa, south of Shanghai. Above a military objective, he said, the planes were about to drop a cargo of bombs when suddenly the pilots were taken by surprise through the fact that a multitude of flags of "a certain foreign power" were suddenly displayed from all quarters.

Very much puzzled, the Japanese airmen flew off and returned to their base without discharging their bomb racks.

"But which power's flag was shown?" immediately inquired the newspapermen.

"Ah, that I cannot reveal," smiled the spokesman blandly.

"Well, at least give us the initial of the name."

The spokesman went into a huddle with his colleagues, and finally flashed his smile on the gathering once more.

"We have decided to reveal the color of the flags," he announced. "The flags were red, white and blue!"

Which, of course, was immediately taken to be American, until it was pointed out that red, white and blue are the colors not only of the Stars and Stripes, but of Great Britain, Iceland, Siam, Paraguay, Santa Domingo, France, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Liberia, the Netherlands, Norway, Yugoslavia—and China herself!

Woolworth Stops Purchases in Japan

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The F. W. Woolworth chain of 5 and 10 cent stores has ceased adding to its stock of Japanese-made goods for the present at least, T. J. Mullin, assistant to the president, said today.

"We haven't purchased any goods in Japan in months," he said, adding that the action could be construed as resulting from the Far Eastern war. He also remarked that the chain had but a small stock of Japanese goods now, bought months before the outbreak of the Japanese-Chinese war.

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP)—R. R. Williams, vice-president of S. S. Kresge Company in charge of merchandising, said today that his company was not placing orders for Japanese-made goods, nor sending money to Japan at this time. He said, however, that merchandise for the holiday trade was ordered and paid for as long ago as last January and commented that "boycotts called suddenly against Japanese merchandise are boycotts against American merchants and not against Japanese exporters or manufacturers who already have their money."

South's War on Unions Laid To Industry's 'Paternalism'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 28—The "poor white" who comes in from the hills and farms to work in the new industries of the South is welcomed as a town pay roll unit, but the town distinctly wants this newcomer to stay out on the edge, in the mill colony, not to mingle in the churches, the social life or the schools, according to Miss Harriet L. Herring, a research associate of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of South Carolina, speaking before a joint meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Sociological Society here today.

Miss Herring conceded that this attitude might account for some of the hostility encountered in the South by labor organizers attempting to unionize the textile workers. The social attitude toward the classes from which the operatives were chiefly drawn made the isolation seem desirable and the controls necessary, she found.

The attitude, she said, was that "if you give them employment, you do a charitable deed," and "so neatly did the pattern fit the South that even when mills ceased to be built at isolated waterfalls and were established beside the towns to be near railroads, the pattern persisted.

Fruition in Textile Industry

"It found its full fruition in the textile industry, although most of the attitudes, if not the physical equipment, also permeated the relations of other industries with the public and with their employees.

"So strong did the pattern become that the occasional outside management coming to the South adopted it more or less as a matter of course.

"Textiles, first factory industry to develop in the South, got part of its tradition from England and New England — the housing, Sunday schools and night classes, child labor, working mothers, employment of whole families, physical and social isolation.

"The slave plantation economy had accustomed the South and its prospective mill managers to a system that combined paternalistic responsibility with profitable control.

"Textile companies coming to the South took for granted that they must house the majority of their employees, as all cotton mills in the South did.

Own Retrenchment Plan

"Along with the paternalistic spirit, plants in the South when short of work have generally reduced output not by lopping off part of the force but by reducing the days of operation. This is a natural policy when a working force is gathered around the mill with no other possible employment."

In the attitude toward unions, Miss Herring found the manifestations also were distinctly in the native southern fashion. It consisted of putting organizers out of company villages, preventing meetings on company property and evicting from company houses for union activity.

"On the other hand," she added, "so far as I have learned, no outside company has been accused of bringing in the typically northern tactics of hiring a detective agency."

Miss Herring found that "union leaders in former efforts in the South, and more recently Committee for Industrial Organization leaders in the North, have by no means established sufficient reputation for unselfish singleness of purpose and for responsibility to be encouraging to employers."

"Southern textile managers also believe in the fundamental reasonableness of southern workers and their ability to understand the pros and cons of the situation if it is fully explained to them," she added, "but they must remember that the National Labor Relations Board interprets such educational work by employers as company and anti-union propaganda."

Bishop's Diocese In West Australia Has 670,000 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—One of the largest dioceses in the world, 670,000 square miles of upper Western Australia, is under the administration of Bishop Frewen, who recently visited this city.

Describing his territory, Bishop Frewen said the sparse population included 25,000 aborigines. The territory is so vast, he explained, that 129 air flights in the past eight years have been necessary to keep in effective touch with the people. Flying in these parts is a simple matter, he said, owing to the crystal clarity of the atmosphere, which gives great visibility, while the land is, to a large extent, flat.

The bishop makes his home in Broome, in the north of Western Australia—the heart of the pearling industry.

British Merchant Gave Harvard Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, England—Harvard University's tercentenary celebrations were followed with interest in this town, which is proud to count among its sons John Alden, Longfellow's hero, and Robert Thorner, one of Harvard's earliest benefactors.

Robert Thorner made a fortune as a city merchant in the latter part of the 17th century. It seems that he heard about the struggles of Harvard from his agents and ship masters who traded with Boston. His sympathies were stirred, and when he settled down in retirement at Southampton, a member of the famous Above Bar Independent congregation for which many of Isaac Watt's hymns were written, he made a will which enriched Harvard by £500—a large sum in those days.

Although he passed on in 1690, the money did not reach Harvard until nearly a century had slipped by, for it was invested in long leased property which did not become free until Lady Day, 1787.

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Historical Landmark in Tennessee

The Hermitage

Andrew Jackson's House Near Nashville, Tenn., Is One of the Many Historical Landmarks the State Is Advertising in a Campaign to Attract More Tourists to the South

Federal Aid Seen Threat to Cities' Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 28—American cities and towns are losing their "personality" and self-government, in the opinion of Dr. Carle C. Zimmerman of Harvard University, speaking before the annual convention of the American Sociological Society at the Claridge Hotel here today. The result, he held, was that "the middle classes will be the heaviest losers."

"The process starts," Dr. Zimmerman said, "with state and federal aid, thereby insuring standardization. Then these new temporary agencies of the state and Federal Governments become institutionalized and permanent. The communities yield because it is the easiest way out, but they do not know what is coming. Increasing social service demands are causing this loss of local control."

Dr. Zimmerman based his findings on several years' study of typical communities in the United States, Canada and England. He found that the "middle classes" prosper most when local self-government is strong"; that "the upper families are few and lonesome, joining with the middle groups and in the process the middle groups gain."

Lower Classes Gain

"Under centralized control, however, the upper classes have fewer privileges to give the middle, and the lower have more success in getting government aid, so they can live as well without working as hard," he held.

In the opinion of Dr. Zimmerman, "irritating and pointless sumptuary legislation" will increase, being imposed without knowledge of local conditions, and that "the new bureaucracy" will cater primarily to the very influential. The cost of government will become very high, he said.

Prison Life Study

The sociological society at the same time heard an inside study of prison life made by Norman S. Hayner and Ellis Ash, of the University of Washington faculty in Seattle. Four months were spent in the Washington State Reformatory at Monroe, Wash., the investigators coming out convinced that "the prisoner community with its exchange of crime technique re-enforces those behavior tendencies which society wishes to prevent."

"One cannot expect to break down anti-social habits in an atmosphere definitely anti-social," they declared.

Time Buying Defended

Meanwhile the American Statistical Association at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, another of the group of 11 learned societies meeting here, heard a vigorous defense of the installment system from Milan V. Ayres, secretary and analyst of the National Association of Sales Finance Companies.

"If there had been no finance companies to finance installment sales, such things as automobiles, electric refrigerators, oil burners and household stokers would be more costly, of worse quality and in less general use than they are now," Mr. Ayres said.

Tennessee Tells of Charms To Tap Flow of Tourist Gold

As an opening wedge in a drive to attract tourists to Tennessee a state-wide tour with newspapermen and others as guests was made in October under the direction of the Tennessee Conservation Department.

This is the first in a series of three articles covering this tour.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—While many other states in the South beckon enticingly to new industries, promising various advantages and inducements, Tennessee rolls out its welcome mat to tourists, promising diversion and scenery. While the South as a whole turns to industry in an attempt to balance its top-heavy agricultural economy, Tennessee sees a gold mine in its natural beauty and moves to attain an economic balance by taking advantage of those things that need little further development.

A sizable advertising budget initiated and administered by Sam Brewster, Tennessee Commissioner of Conservation, has been aimed, not at the factory owner, but the automobile owner. Billions of dollars spent each year by the nation's tourists, making this business, it is declared, second in magnitude to the automobile-making industry itself, provide a potential source of income that would exceed economic gains to accrue from an industrialization program such, as is being pushed elsewhere, it is claimed.

Natural Charm Remains

Furthermore, it is pointed out, the natural charm of the region is left intact by sight-seeing motorists—something which does not result when a factory moves in.

Illustrative of the enterprise with which Mr. Brewster and his associates, including Charles Cason, public relations director, have gone at the business of advertising their state to this billion-dollar industry was a recent week's tour to which were invited automobile club representatives and newspaper writers from 37 states. The Governor's Tour, as it was called, "did" the high spots in four fast buses and saw, even in the rain which fell for a good part of the time, something of the quiet splendor of the State, tasted much of its fine cooking, and had a touching demonstration of its genuine hospitality.

The value of this type of advertising, as a means of augmenting the use of other mediums, was seen in the expressions of members who promised that everyone who came to them would be told about this grand country.

Start of Tour

But let's go back over the trip and find out just what we did see:

The party gathered, one late October Sunday morning, in Nashville, one of the State's four cities with a population of more than 100,000 and metropolis of the Blue Grass country in the north central area. What more appropriate place to go on Sunday morning than the little church which Andrew Jackson built for his wife across the road from his famous old home, the Hermitage, a few miles east of Nashville? The building has been remodeled, but is furnished in much the same style as in the days when Rachael Jackson worshiped there. We attended what we were surprised to find was a regular Sunday service, quaint in its theology, program, and atmosphere. It wasn't easy to imagine "Old Hickory" sitting in these pews, and as a matter of fact we're told he didn't attend or join the church until he'd "left politics." Could it have been he didn't find the two activities consistent, we wonder.

Across at the Hermitage, though, there's little of the roughness one usually associates with the Jackson era. Maybe his friends tracked mud into the White House, but it isn't likely they were allowed to do that at the Hermitage, a truly dignified and charming, and genuinely "old" structure. Clean and worn and homey it is, unlike, for example, Mt. Vernon, which is clean but too well kept, and not really homey.

Open House Held

From here to open house at three ante-bellum country estates nearby. Where else but here and Beacon Hill would owners of private homes throw wide their doors to all who would enter? Late colonial and Victorian gentility is inherent in these old southern mansions. Threadbare carpets take none from, rather add to, their charm.

Then back to Nashville for a glimpse of the Parthenon, reproduction of the famous structure at Athens, and the city's colleges, including Ward Belmont, fashionable school for girls, and Fisk University, Negro school, where we heard the world-famed Fisk Jubilee Singers, a quintet of sincere Negro youths, sing, with their woman director hidden in the rear row.

A banquet, and off the next morning in our sleek buses, guided by drivers chosen for their ability to drive at breakneck speeds—with safety—toward Memphis and a taste of the deep South. We go through comparatively flat and not-so-rich country, but it has its scenic spots and is alive with historical interest. Much has been learned about the early Indian life from examination of the countryside in Cheatham county, 19 miles west of Nashville.

Near Dickson are Ruskin and Jewel Caves and the remains of a once thriving iron industry, dormant since 1885. Dickson is progressive, though, governmentally and industrially.

Home of Noted Pair

"Over yonder," as we roll along, are tall hills and a few houses marking the town of Denver, which in the old days when the Howard Brothers were famous was called Box Station. The Howard Brothers, interested in Tennessee politics, were active citizens in the community and were to be seen in Nashville around election time or when the Legislature was in session. They behaved themselves in Tennessee, we are told by Ridley Wills, "walking encyclopedia" of the conservation department, but in Missouri and Kansas where they were known as Jesse and Frank James, their reputations weren't so good.

We cross the winding Tennessee River and gaze over the lowlands and the world's largest cornfield. Each year John Wyly Lasslee plants most of this 18,000 acre-stretch to corn and what is left to peanuts and sorghum cane.

On through Huntington, home of Gov. Gordon Browning. David Crockett liked this town and when he was running for Congress, more than 100 years ago, he rode from here to Jackson over the very trail on which our huge buses now spin. It took him three days for a jaunt which we cover in little over an hour.

Three Colleges

At Jackson, we find examples of what the South does to educate both whites and Negroes. Here are Lambruth College, Union University, and Lane College for Negroes.

On into country that looks just a bit wild. It is! We learn that out there in the brush are, of all things in this civilized nation, wild boar. They're descendants of hogs that crawled under farm fences and set out for themselves years ago, to subsist in the rough woodlands, chiefly on acorns. They have, says Mr. Brewster, a veteran boar hunter, long tusks and are fierce. Here too are quail, weasel, otter, mink, and marten.

Then on into Memphis, the state's largest city and the social and business center not only for this section of Tennessee but for a wide area in Arkansas to the west, and Mississippi to the south.

The second article in this series will appear on Dec. 30.

Bingham Newspapers Left To Control of One Son

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28 (AP)—The will of Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, filed for probate in Jefferson County Court, vests control of the Bingham newspapers, the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, in a son, Barry Bingham, who was co-publisher of the papers.

Directions for disposal of an estate valued by County Judge Ben F. Ewing at $4,625,000 for probate purposes, were contained in the will, dated last Sept. 30. Securities accounted for $4,500,000 of the valuation, with the remainder in real estate and personal property.

Trusts composed of 300 shares of prior preferred cumulative $100 par value stock of the Louisville Times Company were ordered established for each of Mr. Bingham's other children, Henrietta and Robert, with Barry Bingham as trustee. The company owns both the newspapers and radio station WHAS. The residue of the estate was designated for Barry Bingham.

Biggest Apple Crop

The Department of Agriculture estimates the 1937 apple crop to be the largest in 11 years.

Business School Teachers Open Chicago Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Business schools and commercial departments in high schools and colleges have expanded their curricula, so that stenography and bookkeeping are no longer all important, members of the National Commercial Teachers Federation indicated as they opened their fortieth annual convention here today.

Round-table discussions touched on a wide range of subjects, such as: what kind of business education is needed by farm boys in rural schools to enable them to keep books and report their incomes to the Government when they grow up to be farmers? How far should the commercial teacher go in educating consumers? What are the newest tricks in teaching students how to use office machinery, like the mimeograph, the mimeoscope and the duplicator?

Trend Is Outlined

While teachers exchanged ideas on these subjects, R. G. Walters, of Grove City (Penna.) College, president of the association, called attention to a trend toward fitting the commercial course to general use.

"We are coming to see," he said in an interview, "that most people need some commercial training, even if they never go into business. A draftsman may need to keep books for his lodge. A housewife may need to know how much extra she is paying for the privilege of buying on the installment plan. Almost everybody is called upon at some time or other to be a salesman, if only to sell tickets for a benefit. We should train for these duties.

Consumer Education

"Then we are being urged to offer consumer education as a part of our business training. We are asked to teach people how to tell wool from cotton, how to judge an insurance policy, how to protect themselves from unreliable advertising. I believe we can do these things in time, there are fundamentals in all these subjects that can be taught. Of course we shall have to take care that we keep our standards for strictly vocational subjects, such as shorthand and typewriting, just as high as ever."

The convention, which lasts through Thursday, brings together teachers from both public and private schools and from colleges and universities as well as from schools on the high school level.

Another Caruso? Officer So Hailed Starts for Europe

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (AP)—A "golden voice" lifted George W. Stinson from a motorcycle yesterday and bought him a round-trip ticket to Europe.

The voice was his own. The motorcycle was the state's. The ticket was the gift of world-known musical stars.

The "singing cop," a patrolman on the Oakland-San Francisco Bay bridge, will go to Italy and Germany for training with the great teachers of music.

With him on the trip will be Gaetano Merola, director of the San Francisco Opera company, who says Mr. Stinson's tenor "will be the golden voice of the present age." The singer's wife and young stepson will accompany them.

Mr. Stinson, handsome and 200 pounds, grew up in an orphan's home in St. Louis. He enlisted for the World War at the age of 15, learned to fly at army fields in San Antonio and Lake Charles, La.; was deputy marshal at Longville, La., and served with the artillery in the Philippines.

In 1930, four years after he joined the California Highway Patrol, Mr. Stinson sang at an officers' ball in San Juan Capistrano. Judge John Landell, himself a singer, heard and encouraged him. That same year, the late Mme. Schumann-Heink predicted a bright future for the officer.

Mr. Merola listened to Mr. Stinson three years ago, and since has guided him to a stage of perfection which has brought the backing of such opera stars as Giovanni Martinelli, tenor; Gina Cigna and Kirsten Flagstad, sopranos.

Mr. Stinson's wife, formerly Francis Louise Gibson of Washington, D. C., is his accompanist—and firmly convinced of her husband's ability.

"It's a wonderful chance. I shall do everything I can to justify my friends' faith in me," is Mr. Stinson's modest comment.

The "Singing Cop" likes to sing.

"I sang as a child and no one ever listened to me," he laughed. But he's already "another Caruso" to Merola and his friends.

Maurice Ravel

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Maurice Ravel, the French composer, passed on today.

Once criticized as a writer of "dangerous and anarchist" music, M. Ravel had finally gained recognition as the foremost of modern French composers. His best known works included: "Bolero"; the piano compositions, "Parane," "Jeux d'Eau" and "Miroirs"; the string quartet; and symphonic works beside Bolero, "Rhapsodie Espagnole" and "La Valse," and a late piano concerto.

He was born March 7, 1875, at Ciboure, France, and studied composition and harmony and pianoforte at the National Conservatory of Music in Paris.

Many of his works became modern classics, frequently heard in the United States. His song set "Shéhérazade" for voice and orchestra and his widely played musical comedy "L'Heure Espagnole" were produced at the Paris Opera. He was appointed director of the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau summer school of music in 1934.

Yule Gift for Postmasters: They Ask for Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — "Here comes the Postman!"

Calling these the gayest words in the American home at Christmas time, Elisha A. Meeks, national secretary of the League of District Postmasters, urged today that the public reward post office workers for their holiday labors by taking them permanently out of politics.

Mr. Meeks coupled support for the pending Ramspeck bill, putting first, second and third class postmasters permanently under the merit system, with a recapitulation of the part which the smiling postman plays in holiday festivities. Postmasters numbering 14,548 are threatened with return to hazards and heartaches of the old-fashioned spoils system following their holiday labors in behalf of the nation, he declared. His comment was directed against the McKellar bill which would replace President Roosevelt's executive order of July, 1936, putting post offices under civil service protection, with a return to the old patronage system of temporary four-year appointments and congressional confirmation.

Spoils or Merit

"It seems inconceivable to me," he declared, "that a nation that has just sent toys to the children, gifts to friends and brotherly love to all men—passed on through the agency of the post office—can now turn about and put those 14,000 postmasters back under the spoils system."

He continued:

"Haven't you seen the tired post office clerk working hour after hour in the grinding labor of the last-minute rush behind the little grille, while lines of package-holders waited their turn? That has been going on all over the nation. There isn't a post office in America where happy folks haven't gathered to send or receive packages in the past week.

"And who hasn't seen the children greeting the trudging postman at Christmas, carrying an over-heavy load of gifts and greetings? Stamping through the snow to holly-wreathed doorways or handling the mail behind the counters in country stores, every post office worker in America from the lowest to the highest has been touched by the spirit of what he was doing, and has striven to make America's Christmas complete.

Support Is Urged

"How about some of the spirit of Tiny Tim for the postal worker? All we ask is to be taken out of the spoils system. Fourth class post offices are now permanently under civil service but not third, second and first class post offices. These are temporarily protected by Mr. Roosevelt's 1936 executive order, but Congress or another President may overthrow it at any time. In fact, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, chairman of the Post Office Committee, has got a bill reported from his committee which would hand back the 14,000 postmasters of these three classes to the spoilsmen.

"On the other hand, the House has passed the Ramspeck Bill which would make the President's order permanent, and write the civil service system finally into law. The bill is backed by the League of Women Voters and the National Civil Service Reform League. Senator O'Mahoney will move to substitute the Ramspeck bill for the McKellar bill when it comes up. For almost the first time in history there is a clear-cut issue between merit and spoils on a specific immediate matter before Congress.

Postmasters Appeal

"Isn't it a fair Christmas present from the American people to the post office that they give the hard-working postmasters security of tenure? How about wrapping a Christmas package for your postmaster—the only one he wants—freedom from politics?

"Just a little bit of the season's joy and gratitude would put the Ramspeck bill over. It has already passed the House, and if enough people write to Senators it will pass there, too.

"All we ask is to be taken out of politics.

"Before you throw away the Christmas tree, won't you write a note to your Senator?"

WPA Children's Art Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Paintings by children from settlements, orphanages and other centers where free art classes are held are on view during the Christmas holidays in an exhibit at the Works Progress Administration Federal Art Gallery at No. 225 West Fifty-Seventh Street. The exhibition, which will close Jan. 8, includes also sculpture, prints and craft work—in all 360 pieces.

More than 30,000 young persons attend the weekly art classes sponsored by the Works Progress Administration. These are conducted in settlement houses, schools, boys' clubs and other institutions specializing in child betterment.

Many of the painters have chosen the sights of New York streets for subject matter, frequently emphasizing some aspect which has captured the child's individual attention. In other pictures, the locale is a farm country, or the Far West. Children at play in town or at the beach are popular models, and flowers are abundantly in evidence.

The sculptures feature a laboring man with his shovel, sailors with an accordion and a self-portrait of a nine-year-old.

Machado at Liberty As Cuba Withdraws Charges Against Him

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Cuban Government today withdrew all charges again former President Machado of Cuba, who had been held by United States authorities in temporary custody on an extradition warrant.

General Machado, who is in a hospital here, was accused in Cuba of misapplication of funds and mass murder. The liberation of General Machado, once "Iron Man of Cuba," was formalized in the office of United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter, before whom extradition proceedings were first brought several weeks ago.

In the meantime, the Cuban Congress, with the approval of the President, passed a general amnesty for all political prisoners, an act which included General Machado and all members of his government.

The writ releasing General Machado from custody was signed by Pablo Suarez, attorney for the Cuban consul-general, on behalf of the Cuban government, and Francis A. O'Neill, attorney for General Machado.

General Machado, who was President of Cuba eight years until overthrown by a revolution, now is at liberty to return to his own country after more than four years of exile.

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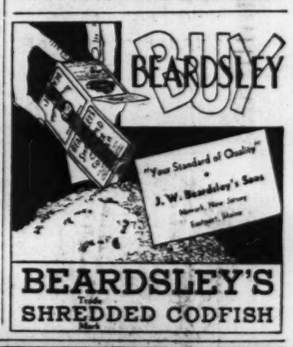

BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH

NOTICE

New Students Accepted for Winter Term

Many schools admit new students for the winter term which begins after the first of January. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

World Pact on Fisheries Is Opposed by Alaskans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—There is much opposition in Alaska to the proposal that the North Pacific fisheries should come under the jurisdiction of an international treaty. Such an agreement would, it is said, open the excellent salmon runs of Alaska to the commercial interests of other nations.

Under an arrangement of this kind equal fishing restrictions would be imposed upon all parties concerned. This, it is pointed out, would curtail the production of an already established American industry with the small packer seen as the chief victim.

Such a proposal, experts say, is bound to limit opportunities for individual fishermen. And since fishing is the territory's largest industry and biggest taxpayer, any attempt to share this natural resource with the world's commercial fishing industries is seen as an obstacle in the path of the Northland's ultimate goal—statehood.

Not only do these fish return every year to propagate in Alaska's fresh water streams and lakes, but the United States Government has spent, during the past decade, approximately $3,500,000 in conserving these Pacific salmon.

So far as the controversy over the Bristol Bay fisheries between America and Japan is concerned, Alaskan public sentiment is strong. Alaskans, regardless of party affiliations, are reported as wholeheartedly in accord with the proposal of Anthony J. Dimond, delegate to Congress from Alaska, to have the salmon hatched in American waters declared the property of the United States.

Such a step, it is said, would follow a precedent established by Norway. For centuries a Royal Decree, which was renewed as late as 1935, claimed the exclusive fishing rights in Westfjord—a district between Lofoten Islands and the mainland. Its mandate extends four miles beyond the farthest south of these islands.

The situation in Alaska is somewhat similar, it is claimed. The boundary line established between America and Russia when Alaska was transferred to the United States in 1867, lies considerably west of Bristol Bay and well out into the Bering Sea. Nor has this boundary ever been disputed by any nation. Consequently, there is no reason, Alaskans declare, why the United States cannot maintain the exclusive fishing privilege in Bristol Bay, or any locality lying within the waters adjacent to Alaska.

For a number of years, Japan, through a treaty with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have been engaged in extensive salmon fishing and canning operations in Bering Sea, just west of the boundary line. Also through an agreement with America, Japanese experts have been permitted to study the Alaska salmon streams and waters.

Alaskans are aroused over the reported proposition presented by representatives of Nipponese interests to American canners. Their proposed pact, it is said, called for a consolidation of Japanese and American fishing industries, the abandonment of the American land plants in favor of floating canneries, elimination of bay and river fishing for that of deep sea, and the use of Japanese labor on the grounds that it was cheaper than American.

Alaskans charge that Japanese interests have depleted the Siberian salmon and its own excellent and rare spider crab fisheries. They say that if Japan had taken steps to conserve these Siberian runs, there would be no need for it to seek to expand its fisheries.

Sweden: A Country in the News

People grateful to King who through three decades has kept country in the ranks of democracies and in peace and stability.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Without fuss, pomp, or ceremony—but with every evidence of sincere and simple gratitude—the people of Sweden herald the thirty-first year of the reign of King Gustav V.

When King Gustav recently celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, there were, indeed, no great public "celebrations" to mark the event. King Gustav had signified his wish that there should be none.

The King's characteristic modesty was respected. Instead of turning their spare hours into a public festival, the people of Sweden merely turned their thoughts to the leading gentleman of the land, and remembered how he had helped Sweden to keep her balance through 30 years of world tempests.

The people understood his wish for simple private celebrations instead of public pageantry, for they remembered how 30 years before King Gustav had decided to dispense with the coronation ceremony.

Pageantry, except in moderation, is distasteful to Sweden's monarch. He believes that the vanities of outward pomp are anachronisms in a modern world, and most particularly in a democracy.

Stability Not Spectacular

Sweden is one of the foremost examples of a well-run democracy. And without pageant or political alarms it is difficult for a country to get in the news. So Sweden does not get in the news.

It is thought to be news when a proud country becomes humble, when a humble country becomes proud, when a stable country shakes, when a country in difficulties straightens things out, when politicians make a noise, when noise makes politicians. But a stable country which just goes on being stable, a democracy that just goes on being democratic, a country that develops in peaceful steady progress—that is not always recognized as news.

So few persons, relatively, except the Swedish, know of the excellent political co-operation with which Sweden is governed. Nor do many realize that Sweden was the first country to see through the false foundations of the world depression, or that King Gustav has helped make Scandinavia a corner in democracy.

Skilled in Government

Before he came to the throne in 1907, King Gustav had had considerable experience of government, for he assisted his father in affairs of state. In 1905 the fine conduct of the King and the Crown Prince (the present King) added greatly toward the peaceful settlement of grave difficulties formed by Norway's dissolution of her partnership with Sweden. The settlement of these difficulties has strengthened the ties that bind the two countries.

During the World War King Gustav played an important part in guiding the fortunes of the three Northern Kingdoms, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. In December, 1914, he invited the Kings of Norway and Denmark to a meeting at Malmö. The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the three countries naturally, since all three are constitutional democracies, attended the meeting as well. A common policy of neutrality and mutual economic assistance was agreed upon, which has since been the foundation of further important trade and political agreements.

In 1917, at Oslo, it was decided to form the three Kingdoms into a single area of production, to combat the pressure of economic war. On that occasion King Gustav, grasping the hands of the two other kings, said,

"Let us form a new union. Not one of the old kind, but a union based on mutual understanding and good will, the vitality of which I trust will be of a more permanent nature."

At home, too, King Gustav has worked for democracy, and for his own particular democracy, with unflagging effort and considerable acumen.

And through all the years of work and of change King Gustav has modestly and with a fine simplicity led his country on.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

King Gustav V of Sweden
Democratic Monarch

Swedish Savants Plan U. S. Tours On Tercentenary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Eleven lecturers from Swedish institutions of higher learning will appear before audiences at American colleges and universities during the next academic semester, Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, editor of the Forum and chairman of the lecture committee of the Swedish American Tercentenary Association, announced today.

The Swedish scholars are appearing at American schools, Dr. Leach said, in connection with the New Sweden Tercentenary to be observed in various parts of the United States during June and July, beginning on June 27, 1938, at the original landing place of the first Swedish colonists in 1638, at Wilmington, Del.

First to Arrive

First lecturer to arrive will be Dr. Eli Heckscher, professor of economic history at the University of Stockholm and technical adviser to the Swedish Government. Dr. Heckscher is expected to arrive in the United States on Feb. 15 to lecture at Vassar, Williams, Smith, Yale, Brown, Columbia, the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan.

One month later, on March 15, E. Gunnar Asplund, chief architect of the Stockholm Exposition, will arrive in America to describe new trends in Swedish architecture. Mr. Asplund, a member of the faculty of the Stockholm Institute of Technology, is to lecture at Princeton and Harvard, the University of Michigan, St. Lawrence University, Syracuse, Cranbrook Academy, Yale, Massachusetts State College, the Cleveland Museum of Art and the American-Scandinavian Foundation of New York.

On the same date, Dr. Knut Lundmark, professor of astronomy at Lund University, will arrive here to lecture at Smith, Wesleyan, Cornell, Franklin Institute, University of Virginia, Ohio State, University of Michigan, University of North Dakota, University of California and the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

Two Coming in April

Two other Swedish scholars due to arrive in the United States in April are Erik Haegglund, wood technologist, and Nils Herlitz, professor of government and law at the University of Stockholm. Mr. Haegglund will lecture at Vassar, Massachusetts State College and other institutions, and Mr. Herlitz at the University of Chicago, Harvard, New York University, the University of Maine, University of Missouri and the University of Indiana.

The four lecturers to arrive in America from Sweden in May include Nils Gunnar Holmgren, president of the Carolingian Medican Institute of Stockholm; Einar Hammarsten, of the same institution; Dr. Karl Gunnar Myrdal, an economist, and Mrs. Alva Myrdal, lecturer on social welfare.

Mr. Myrdal has been appointed Godkin lecturer at Harvard and is scheduled tentatively to speak at various other schools. Mrs. Myrdal has several tentative speaking engagements.

Visit to California

Arvid Lindau, professor of general pathology and bacteriology at Lund University, will address the California Academy of Medicine in San Francisco and also will lecture at New York Medical College, Columbia and the University of Minnesota.

Dag Stromback, a specialist in Icelandic philology at Lund University, who is visiting professor this year at the University of Chicago, will lecture at Cornell and at the University of Cincinnati.

Cairo Dispute Raises Issue Of Democracy or Autocracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Dec. 28—Egypt, as many other countries have done in recent years, is at present facing the problem of whether its democratic government is to be replaced by autocracy.

A meeting just held by the Parliamentary Committee of the Wafd (Nationalist Party of Premier Nahas Pasha) reaffirmed confidence in Premier Nahas. This decision is interpreted as having considerable bearing on the prolonged dispute between King Farouk and the Premier over the party youth organizations and other matters. It is taken to mean that if, as has been suggested, King Farouk tries to make Nahas Pasha resign, the Wafd will refuse to support any Palace nominee who might assume office.

The three chief issues between the Wafd and the Palace, which are reflected in numerous clashes between supporters of the two parties, are understood to be, one, the future of the Blue Shirt organization; two, a proposed change in the oath to be taken by army officers; three, a proposed law for safeguarding the Constitution.

Hope Seen for Compromise

Reliable information indicates that the Wafd is ready to transform the Blue Shirts into an athletic institution. The Palace, however, demands its disbandment.

Regarding the army oath the Wafd wants to change the present form which demands allegiance to King and Country into one which reads the King and the Constitution. The Palace regards this as introducing politics into army affairs.

As to the third point, safeguarding the Constitution, it is understood that the Wafd would agree to postpone the proposed legislation for the time being. It is hoped that on this basis a compromise can be reached.

Wafd Defends Democracy

Tension between the Wafdist Cabinet and the Palace has been growing ever since King Farouk attained his majority last July. The Wafd under its present leader, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, is frankly democratic and wants to develop Egypt in line with British Commonwealth ideals. It commands overwhelming support in the country.

The text of the bill to safeguard the Constitution has not been published, but it is understood that it includes a proposal to make any future Prime Minister liable to judicial proceedings if he is without a Parliamentary majority and yet fails to hold a general election within the period prescribed by the Constitution.

This proposal is being strongly attacked in Palace circles where it is pointed out that such a measure gratuitously assumes that the King intends to violate the Constitution. A battle of wits is now in progress between the two camps on this question and a number of others. The Wafd is too strong to be overthrown by direct assault, so an attempt to maneuver it out of office by flanking movements has been begun instead.

Racial and Religious Issues

Behind the scenes in the Palace's counsels is Sheikh el Maraghi, Rector of El Azhar, the great Moslem University at Cairo. Recent attempts by the Government to "modernize" El Ezhar have led to much resentment there and this feeling is being fomented by a section of the religious elements in the country with a view to arousing religious and racial animosity among the masses of the population.

In this connection it was noticed that King Farouk's message to the nation on the occasion of the Ramadan month of fasting was addressed to Egypt as a purely Moslem country and that it registered opposition to Nahas Pasha's nomination of a Copt to fill a vacancy in the Senate. The Copts are one of the most ancient Christian communities in the world, and have long lived amicably with their Moslem neighbors, taking a considerable part in the government of the country during recent years.

Sheikh el Maraghi is understood to favor the development of Egypt as a member of a pan-Islamic group of states in the Near East. Moslem aspirations in this direction are being fostered by Italy as was shown by Signor Mussolini's call to the Moslem world during his Tripolitanian tour last summer.

Acts as Liaison Officer

Acting on advice from the Cabinet, the Blueshirt leader, Mohammed Bilal, has forbidden his followers to carry arms, but this is not believed to have finally disposed of the Palace's objections on this issue.

A moderating influence in the situation is that of Ali Maher Pasha, chief of the Royal Cabinet, who acts as liaison officer between the Palace and the Government. The King's choice of Ali Maher Pasha for this post last October was at first opposed by Nahas Pasha but ultimately the Government accepted it.

Latterly there has been a suggestion that the King should invite Ali Pasha's brother, Dr. Ahmed Maher, who is still a member of the Wafdist Party, to become Prime Minister instead of Nahas Pasha in the hope of finding a middle way between the Palace and the Wafd.

It is pointed out, however, that such a solution would in practice mean that the predominating party in Parliament had surrendered its democratic right to have its leader as the head of the Government.

It is not thought likely, therefore, that the Wafd will accept without a struggle any attempt by the Palace to dictate who shall be Prime Minister. If, however, the Wafd were to give way, it is felt that the complete undermining of the existing democratic constitution would not be long delayed.

Rogers-Post Busts On New York View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Bronze portraits of Will Rogers and Wiley Post by Herbert Adams, N. A., are now on exhibit here at the Grand Central Art Galleries. These works are the gift of Frank D. Phillips of Tulsa to the Oklahoma Historical Society, where the busts will be permanently installed after Jan. 8, when the present exhibition closes.

A slightly more serious although familiarly pleasant Will Rogers looks out upon visitors at the gallery from the first of these bronze figures. The artist, carrying out a preference expressed by Mrs. Rogers, has emphasized the "philosophical mood rather than the more animated," according to an announcement by the studios. It was explained that he studied hundreds of photographs of Will Rogers and received advice from many friends and admirers of the famous comedian before making a complete decision. Thus a Will Rogers with kindly, wise, humorous eyes under the familiar thick wave of front hair looks thoughtfully upon a world at which he loved to poke good-natured fun.

Wiley Post, who is presented also in a bronze bust portrait, wearing a look of clear and steady vision, is stationed not far away in a partnership that is regarded as indissoluble.

Better Cooking in England Is Intent of New Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Government experts here have now taken official cognizance of a song, and as a result they are going out to aid romance.

The song—harping on the theme of a score of other songs throughout the years—is that popular ditty of some while back, 'Darling, if you could only cook.'

Realizing that many a happy story gets a bit burned around the edges, along with the joint, through untutored manipulation of the kitchen stove, the board of education has announced a nation-wide campaign to improve the standard of cooking here.

In the view of the board an improved standard of cooking is a corollary of the national physical fitness campaign. As a start to the board's campaign, teaching of domestic subjects in schools and technical institutes is to be investigated and overhauled.

The board has also appointed a departmental committee "to consider the aims of instruction in domestic subjects in public elementary schools and the results which this instruction should be expected to achieve."

Mrs. Eveline M. Lowe, chairman of the London County Council Education Committee, is to preside. Various education organizations have been asked to nominate members.

The committee is to investigate present methods of domestic teaching, accommodation and equipment available, training of teachers, and arrangements for the provision of materials "and for the disposal of the articles produced."

All this is to have special reference to cooking. And at the same time the board of education is demanding that local authorities make plans for an advance in domestic training.

Special reference is made to "the need for further facilities for young women, both before and after marriage, to obtain guidance and practical instruction in household management, more particularly in household cookery."

Housewives here welcome the reforms. So do householders.

Farm Wife Wins Electric Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—A Georgia farm mother and a professor of mineralogy in Ohio were informed last night that fully electrified homes worth $12,000 and $8000 respectively, had been awarded them as first and second grand prizes in a "better living" contest.

The contest was sponsored by electric service companies throughout the country and was designed to bring out personal reactions to the electrical way of living and to highlight the increasing influence electricity brings to bear upon modern family life. First prize went to Mrs. C. W. Smith of Clayton, Ga., and second prize to Prof. A. M. Brant of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

The awards were announced by Charles E. Wilson, executive vice president of General Electric Company whose suggestion inspired the national program of which the contest was a part. Mrs. Smith, the first prize winner, is the mother of three sons while Professor and Mrs. Brant have four children. Both were notified of their good fortune at ceremonies in which local officials of the Georgia Power Company and the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Comapny took part.

Elliott Roosevelt Named Manager of Hearst Radio

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Appointment of Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, as general manager of Hearst Radio, Inc., was announced yesterday by Joseph V. Connolly, chairman of the board.

Young Roosevelt has been vice-president and general manager of southwest stations of the Hearst chain. In his new post, which he assumes Jan. 1, he will be located in New York. He is the second member of the Roosevelt circle to be connected with Hearst enterprises. The President's son-in-law, John Boettiger, is publisher of Mr. Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

South Africa Plans Wide Police Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa—Official police reforms are being carried out in this country.

They include higher subsistence allowances for constables; more comfortable and attractive uniforms; propaganda in universities and schools with a view to getting a better type of recruit; extended training course for detectives and constables, European and native; extension of the "flying squad" system, especially in rural areas, and a clean-up in the branches of the Criminal Investigation Department dealing with the illicit traffic in diamonds, gold and liquor.

There are many temptations in these branches and a number of men are to be replaced.

Pupils Study Oil Industry On Ground at Drilling Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAFFORD, Kan.—The oil industry will not be a theoretical study for school children in District 37. An oil test is going down 300 feet from the school and the 19 pupils and their teacher, Miss Mary Rice, visit the rig daily as class work.

This utilisation of a field laboratory for industrial geography is the idea of Miss Rice. When she learned the test would be drilled she outlined a course of study of the oil industry to include class work about the bit where the test was being made, Roustabouts, tool dressers, rig manager and geologists take turns explaining phases of the operation to the pupils.

Of All Things . . !

Honesty Does Pay

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Honesty and a miserly reward put Joseph Poskrobek into the taxicab business and assured his son of a good education.

Mr. Poskrobek found a wallet containing 4500 which some foreign passenger had lost in the cab he was driving. He returned the money intact after great difficulty in finding the owners.

His honesty was rewarded with a compensation, but the Warsaw press expressed indignation over its smallness.

President Moscicki read the item, summoned the taxicab driver to his palace and handed him a lump sum to bring up his son. An assembly company for American automobiles gave him a new automobile. Now Mr. Proskrobek drives his own taxi.

Wool From Fish

MUNCHEN-GLADBACH, Ger. (AP)—A new substance, "fish wool" has been produced at a local textile plant. It is made by combining albumen derived from fish, with cellulose. Gen. Herman Göring, who saw the process demonstrated, believes that it will help towards making the Reich independent of foreign wool.

It Looked Like More

NEW YORK (AP)—New York's spreading system of subways, elevateds, street car and bus lines carried more than 3,000,000,000 passengers in the 12 months ending June 30, 1937, a report from the Transit Commission shows.

This was an average of more than 9,000,000 persons daily, and an increase of 82,000,000 over the preceding 12 months.

Christmas Red Tape

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Christmas greetings of government chieftains to their bureaus and men in the field were wrapped, figuratively speaking, in red tape.

Announcements of the greetings had headings something like this:

"Executive order adj. 238764, 12.18.37.
Reter re:JM:978.243.
Subject: Christmas Greetings."

The Tram in Society

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Society has hitson a new plan to entertain guests after dinner.

The idea is to hire a tramcar and take guests for long ride around town. The host asks his guests to follow him to a stopping place where a streetcar, previously ordered is waiting, after the regular service has stopped.

Such rides cost about $8 an hour, including pay for driver and conductor.

Licenses for Pedestrians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASSBORO, N. J.—Pupils in Grade 3B of Public School No. 1 have been congratulated by State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Arthur W. Magee for organizing a "pedestrian license" system. Members of the class got license cards, which they carry to and from school, after promising to form safe-walking habits. A violator has his "license" punched and if there are two offenses the license is "revoked."

Germany Goes to Theater

BERLIN (AP)—Interest in the theater by German workers and employees is being stimulated by the National Socialist leisure time organization which distributes over 150,000 cheap theater tickets among them every month. For the equivalent of 28 cents the workers can choose from opera down to comic opera and vaudeville.

As many as 75,000 performances were carried out under the auspices of this organization in Berlin alone during 1937.

Checker Mystery Solved

RACINE, Wis. (AP)—They thought they had answered nearly every kind of a plea for help, these Racine policemen, until—

A man telephoned Sergeant Leslie Weichers and asked assistance in solving a difficult play in a game of checkers. The sergeant consulted Lieut. Sam Nelson, and together they worked out the problem. The man telephoned again . . . to say he won the game.

Erasmus Honored as Pacifist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A bronze statue of Desiderius Erasmus was unveiled recently in the gardens of the Peace Palace here as a tribute from the Netherlands Government to the great pacifist.

In 1936 the Government decided to honor the memory of this great Netherlander, on the occasion of the fourth centenary of his passing. This tribute was shaped in a statuette by the Dutch sculptor, Hildo Krop. It is the second statue of Erasmus in the Netherlands, the first being in Rotterdam, his birthplace.

The bronze statue itself is five feet high. It is placed on a seven-foot pedestal of French limestone. These words by Erasmus are engraved in it: "Dulce Bellum Inexpertis"—war appears sweet only to those who have not experienced it. The statue shows Erasmus in the continental lawyer's toque.

Because the Peace Palace symbolizes the peace-idea in the Netherlands, the Government requested and obtained permission of the Carnegie Foundation here to erect the statue in the grounds of the Peace Palace.

Methodist Students To Aid Church Unity

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28 (AP)—The first national Methodist student conference—to aid in the movement to unite the church's three main branches into a single denomination—opens here today.

More than 1000 young men and women, representatives of 200,000 students enrolled in Methodist colleges and universities throughout the country, will attend the four-day meeting.

The conference was called by a college-student committee under the auspices of the boards of education of Methodism's three groups—the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The single denomination formed would be known as "The Methodist Church."

Work of the conference will be carried on through seven commissions.

Kew Gardens Are Huge

The Kew Gardens, 10 miles from London, cover 288 acres and are the chief botanical gardens in England.

Pacific Fishermen To Vote in '38 On A. F. of L. or C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Delegates of six Pacific Coast fishermen's unions, representing the entire coast territory from Bristol Bay, Alaska, to Mexico, meeting in convention here adopted two resolutions, one of importance to all fishermen, the other of importance to fishermen and sportsmen who work the Columbia river.

After more than half a day of debate in closed session the association, which represents more than 20,000 commercial fishermen on the coast, including cannery workers, recommended that each of the six affiliated unions hold a referendum vote before June, 1938. The question to be settled will be whether or not the members wish to sever affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and join the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The association condemned commercial fishing for salmon above Bonneville dam. This question, at present, is receiving much attention from commercial fishermen operating above the dam, and sportsmen who maintain that such fishing will prevent, almost completely, the natural spawning of the fish. Members of the latter group maintain that salmon in the Columbia will be extinct within a few years if commercial fishing within fresh water is not placed under strict control.

Delegates also condemned the activity of Japanese fishermen in Alaskan waters and demanded a congressional investigation.

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We gratefully acknowledge the generous response we received from Monitor Readers during the year.

To all our friends we extend our sincerest best wishes for a very Happy New Year.

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Feb. 3	Britannic	West Indies	18	225.00
Feb. 10	Georgic	West Indies	18	225.00
Feb. 16	Aquitania	West Indies	33	413.00
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CUNARD WHITE STAR

Exploration in 'Pure Physics' Is Provided by Westinghouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28—Appointment of Dr. E. U. Condon as associate director of research at the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company and establishment of a new kind of scientific expedition into the realm of so-called "pure physics" has been announced here.

Five such "explorers," to be known as Westinghouse Research Fellows, will be chosen in 1938 from the ranks of men having the equivalent of a doctor's degree in physics, chemical physics or physical metallurgy. An additional five will be named in 1939.

The plan, as explained by Dr. L. W. Chubb, director of Westinghouse Research Laboratories, provides for a continuing group of 10 fellowships. Each fellow is to receive an adequate salary and will be eligible for one reappointment. In this connection, such research work is to be under the direction of Dr. Condon, formerly associate professor of physics at Princeton University. It is the job of the physicist to explore fully the properties of all forms of energy and matter in order to satisfy curiosity about how the world is built and to enable adaption of such forces and materials of nature to the needs of mankind.

"All of which is a large order," says Dr. Condon, "calling for serious efforts of many men working cooperatively in many expensive laboratories. But the human values that are obtainable are also exceedingly great. There is no need to multiply examples—the use of the research method is now so widespread that today every field of technology is being profoundly influenced by exact scientific results.

"Westinghouse feels that all research leading to a better understanding of the nature of things will ultimately prove of value to the engineering profession, even though its immediate field of application is not apparent."

Westinghouse

Dr. E. U. Condon
New Associate Director of Westinghouse Research, Who Will Guide Research Fellows in Exploration

Kansas City Jails Ford Plant Pickets

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28 (AP)—The C. I. O. undertook large-scale picketing yesterday at the Ford assembly plant and pickets were arrested as fast as police cars could cart them to district headquarters.

More than 40 were arrested during the early hours.

Carl Stevens, international representative of the United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, which called a strike at the plant Dec. 10, said other pickets would go into the line as fast as their predecessors were arrested.

Minor violence marked the reporting of workers for the day. Jay Crossley, one worker, said a shotgun blast blew out a rear tire of his car and two carloads of men chased him.

The rear window of a car in a caravan of workers was shot out.

California Profit For 4-H Clubs For This Year $128,735

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—During the past year, California farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Clubs, were able to complete 9091 projects out of a total of 11,553, for a net profit of $128,735, according to the annual report of club activities released recently through the agricultural extension service of the University of California. The report showed 10,924 club members in the State.

Projects undertaken included growing of field crops, home and market gardens, and raising of livestock and dairying. There were also home demonstration affairs, such as food preserving, dressmaking and home furnishing, but these were not included in the financial totals for the year.

The projects were located on the farms of parents and relatives, which meant that a considerable saving was realized in overhead charges. A total of $234,796 was spent in bringing livestock and crop propects to fruition. The value of these projects is set at $363,531. The profit realized exceeds that of the previous year by some $20,000.

General Motors To Drop About 30,000 Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

dition will be temporary and that spring will see the return of normal employment."

Mr. Knudsen said that reduction totals for General Motors plants outside of Michigan were not yet available and that local managers would compile the figures.

He said no reductions had been ordered in Canadian General Motors plants because "business is normal there."

In an interview, Mr. Knudsen said: "The used car market is stopped, and when that is stopped our employment stops."

Asked if a revision of prices on new motorcars might ease the market problem, he said: "A cheaper market will do no good if we can't sell used cars. Purchasing power is down—there is no question about it."

Asked for his explanation of the general business recession, he said: "The price level rose too fast in the spring of 1937 and we just couldn't digest it."

Stocks Decline Sharply On Heavy Selling Wave

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Heavy selling developed on the stock exchange shortly after the noon hour today, sending many leading issues $1 to $4 or more lower.

The ticker tape was several minutes behind as steel and automobile shares tumbled downward in the wake of Wall Street worries over the anti-trust news from Washington and other unfavorable developments in business.

United States Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, du Pont, General Electric, International Harvester, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Gypsum, International Nickel, Anaconda, American Tobacco, Kennecott Copper, Eastman Kodak and Loew's were in the front in the decline.

An early-morning selling wave brought heavy volume which dwindled during an attempted comeback. Later, however, volume was at its heaviest.

Some of the issues on the "big board" reached new 1937 lows in the downward sweep.

Bonds and commodities likewise were generally lower.

Masked Bobwhite Freed

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 28 (AP)—U. S. forest service workers today began releasing 132 masked bobwhite in tall grass country near here in what they believe is the first attempt to re-establish a bird on an American range from which it had been exterminated. The quail were found 350 miles below the Mexican border. Foresters said the birds were exterminated here 40 years ago.

Economics of Scarcity Scorned By Chemist as National Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

scientists to mankind are truly wondrous gifts," he said, "but up to the moment they have not been unalloyed blessings. They may be subject to suspicion much as was the gift of the Great Wooden Horse to the Trojans.

"The reason for this is simple—mankind has not known what to do with plenty and leisure. The situation may be likened to an imaginary one in which a most unwise but fond and wealthy parent might give a 10-year-old boy everything he would conceivably use between then and age seventy. I do not need to picture to you the result of this policy.

"Our acquisition of plenty and leisure has been a slow uphill struggle all through recorded time. We are now at a point where the amounts of this plenty and leisure conceivably can be increased to such an extent that all can partake of them in a way possible only to the Kings of earlier days. Of course, that is a rank understatement because the kings of Babylon and Egypt lacked most of the things which we regard as necessities nowadays.

"Obviously, the old economics of scarcity must be replaced by an economics of plenty and leisure."

Development of Plant Food

Dean Whitmore, who takes office Jan. 1 as president of the American Chemical Society, described four examples of the way in which natural scientists have achieved plenty:

"There is no reason why we should not have more than plenty of food. Production depends on fertility of the soil which can be supplemented effectively by adding to the soil the food materials needed by plants, compounds of nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus, etc.

"The chemist has found out how to convert water and the nitrogen of air into plant food.

"In the field of clothing there is no shortage of any fiber or material needed. I emphasize the contribution of the scientists to one form—rayon. Wood pulp is converted into rayon fibers with chemicals made from ordinary salt, sulphur, coal, air and water. If any of these were expensive, then rayon as we know it would be impossible. Fortunately that is not the case for the instinct of the chemist is constantly to find ways of making things more easily and consequently more cheaply.

Cement's Great Contribution

"In the field of shelter, Portland cement is an example. Almost unknown 50 years ago, concrete was first used in a large structure in the Blenheim part of the Marlborough Blenheim Hotel in Atlantic City. Portland cement is so called because it was originally made by grinding up and heating a peculiar kind of rock found near Portland, England.

"Some chemists, long since forgotten, noticed that the rocks which gave good Portland cement had a certain ratio between the acid oxides and the alkaline oxides in them. On the theory that this relation was necessary for the making of good cement, all the other rocks and materials were re-examined.

"One of the cleverest developments in Portland cement making is its production from the formerly waste material, blast furnace slag. It was noted that ordinary blast furnace slag had a composition somewhat like that of the original Portland rock. It was a relatively simple thing in making, the slag which, as you will recall, contains the waste material from the manufacture of iron, so that it would contain the acidic and alkaline oxides in the right proportion to make good Portland cement."

The fourth category considered by Dean Whitmore was classified as "whatever else can be gotten." This includes things the caveman never dreamed of and things our grandparents would have regarded luxuries—transportation and various metals.

The development of stainless steel, for instance, has taught the layman that steel is not merely steel. Not only must we have different kinds of steel for different purposes, but we find it useful and increasingly necessary to have other metals and alloys, Aluminum and its relatives have risen to tremendous importance.

Savants

(Continued from Page 1)

standards of fitness are wholly different.

"Physically the fittest is the most viable and most capable of leaving offspring; intellectually the fittest is the most rational; and socially the fittest is the most ethical. To attempt to measure intellectual or social fitness by standards of physical fitness is hopelessly to confuse the whole question, for human evolution has progressed in these three distinct paths, each balanced one against the other. They are not mutually exclusive."

Gilson Issues Challenge

At Harvard's tercentenary congress of scholars in 1936, Prof. Etienne Gilson of the University of Paris pleaded that "art, science, and philosophy be allowed to speak for themselves, independent of state control and political interference." This challenge led to a special symposium organized by the National Association of Science Writers with cohsent of Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, to consider the question of forming a permanent "World Court of Knowledge" in which leading scholars would organize natural scientific intelligence to the end that civilization might use wisdom gained through centuries of experience to attain rightful dominion over destructive worldly forces.

Similar purposes impelled the British Association for the Advancement of Science to consider, at the October meeting, the "advisability of a closer bond between natural scientists of English-speaking nations" and to send the delegation now attending the natural science congress convening in India.

That American researchists are awake to the need for action was visible in Dr. Conklin's concrete suggestion that the initial attack be launched in the field of improved ethics.

Religion as Ally

"The American Association for the Advancement of Science is proud of its 18,000 members; the new edition of American Men of Science will contain nearly 30,000 names," he said. "But the Christian churches of the United States number among their members about 55,000,000. These churches are concerned especially with the cultivation of ethics. That so little has been accomplished and so much remains to be done is due in part to refractory material, poor methods and the necessity of repeating this work in every generation. These religious bodies are enormous organizations with great potentialities for good. Why should not science count religion an ally and not an enemy in this process of domesticating and civilizing the wild beast in man?

"The ethics of great scientists is essentially similar to that taught by great religious leaders. A scientist not friendly to organized religion has said that the Decalogue of Moses might be accepted as the Decalogue of Science if the word 'Truth' were substituted for 'God.'"

Strange Tongue! 'Before' May Mean Future or Past

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—What do you mean when you use the words "let," "bless" and "before"?

Prof. Ovid R. Sellers of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago put that rhetorical question to the Linguistic Society of America, which is holding its fourteenth annual meeting today.

"Let" may mean "allow" or it may mean "prevent" or "hinder" as a let ball in tennis, he said. "Bless" may mean curse. "Cleave" may mean split apart, or it may mean adhere. "Before" in "before the war" refers to the past, and in "a golden age is before us" implies the future.

Other opposites: To stone a man and stone a cherry; to seed a field and seed a raisin; to fish a garden (spread fish fertilizer) and fish a pond.

No wonder, said Professor Sellers, that lawyers wrangle over the meaning of words in wills and why every student of the Constitution seems to interpret it differently.

Princeton Seminary In Drive for Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 28—Dr. Henry Seymour Brown, for 19 years a leader of social service work in Chicago, announced today plans to raise almost half a million dollars for improvements at the Princeton Theological Seminary. The drive for funds became his first official act as new vice-president of the country's oldest Presbyterian seminary.

The immediate objective of the drive, Dr. Brown said, would be for an appropriation of $400,000 for a new student center and $52,450 for modernization of existing buildings.

Defends 'Plenty'

Dr. Frank C. Whitmore
President of American Chemical Society for 1938

Geologists

(Continued from Page 1)

dous explosions occurred. No less than 15 cubic miles of volcanic pumice were erupted, chiefly in the form of incandescent avalanches which raced down the slopes of the mountain with such prodigious speed that they spread for distances up to 35 miles. Immediately thereafter the whole summit of the volcano collapsed into the void that had thus been created below. Instead of the towering ice-topped cone there was left a crater more than five miles wide and 4000 feet deep."

Dr. Williams compared this ancient event with the collapse in August, 1883 of the East Indian volcano, Krakatoa. When the mountain collapsed into the sea it produced a high tidal wave on adjacent coasts.

"Following the cave-in of Mount Mazama," he continued, "two cones of lava and cinders commenced to build up on the crater floor and water began to accumulate in the great depression. One of these younger cones forms Wizard Island, the other lies buried beneath the waters of Crater Lake. Perhaps the last explosion of Wizard Island took place as late as 1000 years ago."

Although this is December, Mark C. Bandy placed a firecracker beneath the chairs of those who assert Easter Island is the southeastern tip of what may once have been a vast continent usually referred to as Mu.

Said Mr. Bandy, "Easter Island is made up entirely of volcanic rocks. Continental rocks are not exposed, nor is there evidence of their presence at depth. There has been little erosion on the island and the age relationships have not been obliterated. Wave erosion of various cones indicates two periods of uplift, the first about eight feet, the second about 20 feet.

Photograph Aids Study

"The last stage of uplift probably followed cessation of volcanism. Rock types other than basalts, tachylites, or basaltic tuffs are present in comparatively small quantities. Easter Island is regarded as evidence that continental rocks do not exist in the depths of the Pacific in this area."

In exhibiting the new photoalidade, Mr. Wilson showed how simple is its fundamental operating principle. Though almost apparent in a photograph of the device in use, there are many ingenious devices included to make it the instrument of precision needed to attain the standard of excellence required of survey topographic maps.

A photograph from which it is desired to obtain map information is set up in front of the small telescope so as to present the recorded view of the ground in its natural relationship to the instrument axes. In this way it is easy to imagine the view displayed is a real one, framed in a small window, and not merely a photograph. Within the field of view presented, all the operations can be conducted that would be possible with field instruments set up at the place from which the photograph was taken.

After orienting the work sheet that is to be developed into a finished map under the instrument, lines may be drawn along the ruling edge to represent directions sighted to objects or features shown in the photograph. Vertical angles also may be measured in the same way they are measured in the field by ordinary mapping.

Thus, in the comfort of his office, the engineer is transported, in effect, by photographs and the photoalidade to instrument set-ups that actually would be totally inaccessible for field mapping. At his desk he may make hundreds of observations from an instrument set-up thousands of feet in the air, indelibly recorded on a photograph taken by a plane traveling 100 miles an hour.

'Baleful' Progress Of Locomotion Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28

"Baleful results of modern developments in locomotion" were called to the attention of researchists attending a symposium on natural science and society here last night. One was written in 1673 and the other in 1937:

Passage to London being so easie, Gentlemen came there oftner than they need, and their Ladies with them. When they are there, they must have all the new Fashions, go to Plays, Balls and Treats, where they get such a habit of Jollity that nothing afterwards in the Countrey will serve them.

The once erectly-striding biped abandons human locomotion and whizzes through the landscape crouched over wheels and levers worked by his still prehensile hands, and his flat vestigial feet, no less useful for this purpose than those of his simian ancestors.

Farm Economists Question Value of Crop Curtailment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 28—Programs of crop reduction may be the wrong way to increase a farmer's income, speakers suggested at the annual convention of the American Farm Economic Association in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall here today. Don S. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin, voiced the belief that "reduced demand is the prime cause of the farm problem."

"The loss of a large part of the domestic market caused by industry's inability to maintain operation was more important than the loss of the foreign market in 1932, when meager industrial imports did not insure employment," Mr. Anderson said. "Industry's failure to buy foreign raw materials may have been a factor in the loss of our foreign market for farm products. The breakdown of our own industry may have caused, rather than been caused by, our loss of foreign markets.

"Increasing the production of our own industrial plant appears to offer the greatest possibilities of increased demand for farm products. The flag is flying proudly when a cargo of prunes starts its journey to the place of our customers, but it still flutters disconsolately when a boatload of foreign steel threatens to reduce the cost of domestic construction.

Industry and Farmers

"The principle of 'buy dearly and sell cheaply' still appears to be the goal of international trade. It has been argued that increase of exports of industrial products will aid the farmer, but the experience during the late 1920's, when increased industrial exports were made possible by loans to foreigners, does not confirm this.

"The contention also is made that pay rolls will be increased if factories operate to make goods for export. These increased pay rolls may enter the market to bid for the available supply of farm products and this, it is argued, should help agriculture. On the other hand, increased pay rolls may enter the markets to bid against the farmer for industrial products, and since these increased pay rolls arise from a production of goods for export, the domestic supply of industrial goods is not increased. Thus the wage-earner who produced for export would bid against the farmer for a fixed supply of necessary goods. While the overabundance of agricultural products has frequently been referred to, the dearth of non-agricultural products is seldom mentioned."

American Farm Markets

Mr. Anderson maintained through his analysis that there would be plenty of markets for American farm products if the American industrial worker had the money to buy what he needs in everything from fruit to cotton.

E. E. Erdman, of the University of California College of Agriculture, another speaker, also questioned the advisability of crop curtailment schemes. One of their serious aspects, he said, was the tendency of those who seek protection to be less critical of similar controls on the part of others.

"For example," Mr. Erdman said, "American farmers literally have accepted an actually ineffective tariff on wheat in exchange for effective tariffs on products they must buy.

"In view of recent price maintenance legislation, the tendency seems likely to be in the direction of universal monopoly and universal scarcity, rather than of increased abundance."

Farm-Labor Plan Loses Ground

(Continued from Page 1)

forces, more accurately between the conservative farm organizations and the CIO.

2. Downright collision between these groups on the wages and hours bill.

3. Protest by the American Farm Bureau Federation against the boycott on meats urged some time ago by Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers' Union, a CIO affiliate.

4. Political compact signed Dec. 12 between the CIO's political arm, Labor's Non-Partisan League, and the Farmers' Union, third largest of the national farm organizations. Active co-operation on the political field was mutually pledged, each promising support of the legislative program sponsored by the other.

All these events are declared by farm veterans to be unique.

Hitherto, for instance, the Farm Bureau Federation had tried through the years to avoid conflict with any labor organization. This, it is said within the federation, was the first time that friction was allowed to come to a pubic demand for a revision of policy.

Likewise on the wages and hours legislation, previously the farm organizations had teamed pretty well with labor, and labor had reciprocated. There was substantial cooperation. This fellowship was most marked when the American Federation of Labor was alone in representing labor, prior to the C. I. O.

During the earlier stages of the New Deal, labor and agriculture pulled steadily in harness. This year, however, the tactics of the C. I. O. alienated from it the dominant farm people. When the minimum wage legislation came along, hostility was ready to appear among the major farm groups. For the first time a farm committee was set up to fight a piece of labor legislation.

Also for the first time various farm organization representatives, not all, took off their coats and vigorously went to work against a labor bill, it is noted by farm spokesmen. In times past, farm organizations have passed resolutions against an occasional labor proposal, but it is said they never campaigned as against the wages and hours plan.

From this beginning of forceful opposition it is forecast by some of the farm authorities that organized agriculture will move on to attack certain of the railroad legislation asked by A. F. of L. unions and the independent railroad brotherhoods, such as the six-hour day on the railroads.

Continual shortening of the work week deepens the grievances of the farmers. When, as they say, they work 50 to 60 hours, they question the reduction of the wage earners' hours to 40 and thence to a possible 30, as both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. want.

The plaint of the farmer is that sharply reduced industrial hours with what seem to him high fixed wages for city workers increase the labor costs of the things that farmers buy. On the other hand, the natural wish of the city worker is to make his wages go as far as they can, and so to yearn for low prices for his food.

In explanation of what began to stir the majority of the farmers this year to take new positions on labor, one of the foremost of the national farmers' officials comments:

"The farmers are property owners themselves. They saw the sit-down strikers taking charge of factories, and they resented it, because the next step would be to organize the farm laborers and take control of the farms.

"The reaction against a hyphenated farmer-labor party developed in a four months' period, during the sit-down strikes in Michigan the early part of this year.

"So the chances of a farmer-labor party getting enough votes in 1940 to make a real party are now practically negligible.

"If anything the farmers are more anti-labor now than in the past ten years. That's exactly the situation.

Collective Bargaining

"We don't fight against collective bargaining, and we have the same right under co-operative laws to bargain collectively. But farmers do detest some methods the C. I. O. has used in practicing collective bargaining, methods which the farmers do not use."

Such viewpoints emanate from the conservative farm population which easily furnishes the bulk of all the farmers. Generally the farmer is an "extreme individualist," as Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, described him while speaking to the national farm bureau convention here this week.

Of course in a territory so vast as that of America's 6,000,000-odd farms, there are all kinds of opinion. Even the Communists have been able to produce a good sized farm convention. But the left wing element makes only a small fraction of the whole.

Though it is the largest of the radical farm organizations, the Farmers' Union runs a poor third in size to either of the leaders, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange.

Membership figures of the Farmers' Union are not made public, it is said in farm circles. The maximum guess of one of the best posted rural sources gives the Farmers' Union 200,000, while crediting the Grange and farm bureaus with 1,000,000 each. Incidentally all the members of the Farmers' Union are by no means radicals, the organization is suffering from splits, and is said to be now tending more toward the right than in the last several years.

C. I. O. effort to tie up with the sympathetic fringe of farmers is in contrast with the policy of the A. F. of L. While the latter has been friendly, it has let the farmers alone, so far as trying to unite with them politically. As one of the national farm leaders puts it, organized labor in the A. F. of L. and organized agriculture each recognized that their two groups were separate, were kindly to each other, and let it go at that.

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40-Hour Week: Europe Ponders Issue

Belgian Miners Seeking Further Reduction in Work Week

Rise in Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Reduced working hours have become an important problem here.

While workers are demanding a 40-hour week, the Government is trying to balance increased employment against heavily increased cost and to see which is the more heavily weighted in its national aspect.

Much discussion has centered around the miners. Mine workers have had a 45-hour week, instead of a 48-hour week, since February, 1937. But while the miners claim the shorter hours have been successful in that they have caused a rise in employment, employers reply that the reduction of hours has caused a sharp rise in prices and has adversely affected production.

In October, 1936, under the 48-hour week, production was 99,120 tons, and the number of men employed was 118,600. In October, 1937, under the 45-hour week, 128,500 workers were employed and 100,500 tons were produced.

Miners now want hours reduced to 40 per week.

Peace Is Blocked In French Strike

By the Associated Press

Paris, Dec. 28

Premier Chautemps' efforts to settle the Paris trucking strike encountered difficulty today under employers' demands that the workers be penalized for interrupting business.

The Premier agreed to discuss "disciplinary measures" which the operators planned to submit today.

Another of the series of holiday labor troubles, the food workers' strike, was deadlocked over employers' repeated demands that the workers evacuate warehouses before starting conciliation talks.

A broadened seaman's strike which grew out of a demonstration last week at Rouen tied up 34 ships in the port. The workers sought union recognition and cancellation of a fine assessed against the crew of the freighter Cevennes which started the strike.

French Labor 'Retreats' and Accepts Drastic Modifications

Many Exemptions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Beating a "strategic" retreat from one of Léon Blum's principal social reforms in the face of falling production and rising prices, French labor has had to accept drastic modification of the 40-hour week.

Representatives of the labor unions and of employers have agreed on wide-spread and far-reaching exceptions to the 40-hour working week. This accord is incorporated in the report of the General Committee on Production appointed last July by Premier Camille Chautemps.

The report of the committe deals with many aspects of the production crisis in France; but the essence of its findings is the part dealing with working hours and labor conditions. After full investigations the committee not only reached the conclusion that drastic modification of the 40-hour week was necessary, but actually obtained the consent of organized labor to the conditions under which these modifications are to be carried out.

Retreat by Labor

Thus there has undoubtedly been a significant retreat by labor from the rigid social reforms introduced for the benefit of the workers by former Premier Léon Blum during the first six months of his year of office in 1936. Today even M. Blum has acknowledged the necessity of this retreat. But both organized labor and M. Blum maintain that the retreat is purely "strategic" and temporary, and that there will be a resounding return to more social measures before long.

In a sense, this claim is justified; for the report of the production committee proclaims that the "principle" of the 40-hour week is maintained. But in practice it appears certain that for many months at least exceptions to the "principle" will be the rule.

All factories working for the national defense either directly or indirectly—which covers a large field—are to be excepted from strict application of the law fixing a 40-hour week. So are all industries of "equipment"—industries producing the machines and tools required for factories and workshops.

Seasonal industries are likewise to be allowed to distribute the working hours of employees rationally throughout the year in accordance with seasonal demands. This is one of the points most keenly combated by labor when the law was passed. In other words, the unions have now had to admit they cannot force employers to ignore natural seasonal variations.

Finally, all industries where there is a lack of trained labor will be permitted to exceed the 40-hour week. This, too, covers a vast number of enterprises.

There are arrangements whereby the labor unions—principally the big C. G. T. or French Labor Federation—will be able to exercise a measure of control to prevent an abuse of these "derogations." This is done through the joint action of the Government labor inspectors and the labor union delegates.

More Pay for Workers

Financially, the workers stand to profit by this modification of the 40-hour week. In many cases, it is provided that all hours over 40 are to be paid at higher rates. Thus, a recent decree provided that miners may now work nearly 43 hours a week, but they receive 25 per cent more pay for the additional hours. In some industries all hours above 40 are paid at rates 50 per cent or even 100 per cent above normal. In a great many cases, on the other hand, the recent accord embodied in the Production Committee's report does not provide for any extra pay.

One of the main consequences of this modification of the 40-hour week, in so far as the ordinary citizen is concerned, is that shops and stores may now be open on Monday. The law provided that every worker must have two whole days of consecutive rest. This meant that the larger stores and many factories closed on Sunday and Monday, rather than incur the expense of extra personnel. A recent decree has now modified this provision in the case of department stores in the Paris area, and a less rigid system of rotation enables these stores to keep open six days a week. This is significant because the labor unions had previously insisted on the 5 and 8—the five-day week of eight-hour days. The workers have now been obliged to yield on this point.

Still another significant point on which labor has been obliged to retreat somewhat from the position it gained under the Blum reforms is the matter of labor delegates in the factories and their privileges under the collective labor contracts. In many cases the collective contracts gave these union delegates virtually complete domination of labor and production conditions within the factory. The Production Committee's report has now concluded that these collective contracts should be revised to correct this situation, and to this end they will be referred back to the National Economic Council—an advisory tribunal which may be counted upon to take more account of the employer's problems.

Signposts for New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — The bold statement of New Deal policy by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, has served to center wide discussion and is believed to foreast the tone and mood of President Roosevelt in his forthcoming series of important statements. One of these will be his message to Congress, which he may deliver in person next Monday; another will be his Jackson Day address Jan. 8, and in addition a fireside radio talk is being discussed.

Although Mr. Jackson centered his fire on the general topic of monopoly and concentration of economic power, half a dozen other important New Deal issues were taken up, and judgments were delivered with such emphasis and finality that it is felt to be inconceivable they could have been passed without advance approval of the White House.

Industry Quick to Answer

Pungency is given to his comment on the "recession" by the somber announcement today from Detroit that General Motors will reduce its working force by 30,000 men. That Mr. Jackson made points which industry, Congress and investors were waiting anxiously to hear was indicated by the quick response. The president of the National Association of Manufacturers and the head of the Steel Institute hurriedly got out replies; half a dozen senators commented on the monopoly angle of the speech, while the stock market, whether as a sequel or on its own account, fell away sharply.

The major question business and industry probably wanted answered was how far the Administration was willing to drop its "reform" program to co-operate with business in the emergency.

Mr. Jackson gave a direct reply in declaring the New Deal would not yield a jot in sacrificing what he called "progress toward the preservation of American democracy which we have made in the last six years." His comment was categorical. He said the New Deal will give business all the help and assistance it can; it will offer financial aid to break into new fields, like housing; it will correct "specific inequities" in the tax laws. But it won't, in Mr. Jackson's words, "surrender the rights of the average man."

Other Big Policies

There were other big policy points touched on in the Jackson speech aside from the monopoly feature which was the one primarily stressed in headlines.

1. The New Deal does not believe the present slump is a major one. These are "uncomfortable" days but not "difficult" days, said Mr. Jackson specifically.

2. The Government is quite prepared to step in with a rush of new billions, if necessary, if business doesn't pick up.

3. There was another hint that the whip will be cracked over the legislature, too, in the comment that the President would "not let the people down" nor Congress either—"if it follows his leadership."

New Developments

The foregoing comments are given an importance beyond the words themselves because of the uncertain situation in Washington. The country turns back from the Panay incident to domestic affairs to discover that the relations between the President and Congress, and President and business, are a mystery. Chief recent landmarks in the fog are the visit to the White House of eight important Senate leaders, all dyed-in-the-wool New Dealers of the left-ist side, and including Senators La Follette and Norris, neither of them Democrats. Furthermore there is a statement from Mr. Norris that Mr. Roosevelt may seek a third term, if his policies are endangered. To those who follow national politics closely these are significant developments.

The regular session of Congress opens next Monday and Mr. Roosevelt will soon show his hand. The belief that he will take a more aggressive attitude than at the special session is strongly reinforced by Mr. Jackson's evidently inspired speech. Mr. Roosevelt hinted vaguely at further anti-monopoly action in his message opening the special session of Congress. Now Mr. Jackson carries it further, amid plaudits from independent progressives like William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and opposition from conservatives like Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina and Rep. Hamilton Fish (R) of New York. The scape-goat for the business slump offered by Mr. Jackson is monopoly working for selfish advancement of prices. Anti-New Dealers naturally prefer to pin the blame on Mr. Roosevelt himself.

Wages and Prices

Steel wages were increased only 10 per cent, he added, but steel prices were boosted 21 per cent.

Reactions to Mr. Jackson's charges were quick and various:

Senator Hatch demanded an immediate congressional inquiry.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator, blamed the New Deal for the price rise.

The American Iron & Steel Institute disputed Mr. Jackson's figures.

William B. Warner, president of the Manufacturers' Association, pleaded for government co-operation.

The stock market slumped.

And whether a result or a coincidence, General Motors announced immediate lay-off of 30,000 men.

Anti-Trust Law Charges Denied by Western Union

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company denied in Federal Court today that it was engaged in any unlawful combination in restraint of trade and asked that the Government's anti-trust suit against it be dismissed for lack of merit.

The Government's suit was one of two in which violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law were charged, the other being directed against the Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation, which has received additional time in which to answer the charges.

In the denial, the Western Union Company admitted holding a number of exclusive contracts with railroad companies for transmission facilities, but asserted these did not hinder or restrain trade.

The railroads themselves, said Western Union, would not consent to a duplication of existing lines because telegraph wires and equipment constitute a hazard in railroad operation and, in addition, neither telegraph company could afford to build equipment paralleling existing lines.

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Planes for Every-Otherman on the Horizon
Upper Right—A Chilton Showing Its Paces in Banking. Lower—The Kronfeld Drone. It Is a Powered Glider With a Pusher-Type Motor

U. S. Refugees Leave Tsingtao; Japanese Near

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28 (AP)—The United States gunboat Sacramento steamed out of Tsingtao harbor today, carrying American refugees from that rich Shantung province seaport isolated by advancing Japanese armies.

Dispatches from the threatened city said 280 Americans had evacuated, 45 of them on the Sacramento, which was due in Shanghai, some 400 miles to the south, on Thursday. Earlier this week Tsingtao advices were that there were 300 Americans there, with the Sacramento, the destroyer Pope, and the cruiser Marblehead standing by to aid them.

Fall of Tsingtao to Japanese swarming southward into Shantung Province seemed imminent. Tsinan, provincial capital 200 miles to the west, was in Japanese hands. Other Japanese columns raised the Rising Sun flag over Weihsien, railway point less than 100 miles west of Tsingtao.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, commander of Japanese forces in the Shanghai-Nanking area, told Japanese newspapermen today that "Japan may repudiate the National Government of China" if China continues "anti-Japanese policies."

"There is no hurry about future military operations, so soon after capture of Nanking," the General said. "Our troops, after more than four months of hostilities, need a rest. We simultaneously will give Chinese time to reconsider, but if they persist in anti-Japanese policies we will be forced to act."

This action, he forecast, may carry the Japanese advance to Hankow and Chungking, where now are established departments of the National China Government which fled Nanking.

Provincial forces under the command of Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of Shantung Province, took up positions on near-by White Horse Mountain after their feeble resistance at Taian. Chinese here were quick to point out that only provincial Chinese troops were defeated at Tsinan. They said strong central army forces occupied positions at Taian, 33 miles to the south, and Linsheng, another 35 miles along the route to Kiaochow Province.

U. S. Gunboat Oahu Sails To Start Salvaging Panay

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28 (AP) — The United States gunboat Oahu today sailed up the Yangtse River to start salvage operations on her sister-ship, the gunboat Panay, sunk by Japanese bombs Dec. 12.

Due to the absence of navigation markers and the possibility of river mines, necessitating anchorage at night, the voyage was expected to take until Thursday to reach the scene of the Panay attack near Hohsien, up-river from Nanking.

Shelling Near Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Dec. 28 (AP)—Reports from Macao, Portuguese colony off the South China coast, said today a Japanese cruiser had shelled Wongkam Island, over which Portugal claims jurisdiction. Several huts were set on fire.

After the shelling 200 Japanese bluejackets were said to have landed from a cruiser and two destroyers. Purpose of the landing was not known.

The Hong Kong government issued a regulation today prohibiting the use of wireless by any merchant ships in Hong Kong harbor. The decree was believed aimed at Japanese vessels.

Britain Forecast Likely to Accept Japanese Apology

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 28—British comment over the sinking of the gunboat Ladybird is being withheld until the text of the Japanese statement arrives.

There is, however, reason to believe that the British course will parallel that of the United States over the Panay incident—probably demanding not only full indemnities but guarantees against repetition of such incidents.

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Admiralty announced last night that Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, fourth sea lord and chief of supplies and transport, would leave immediately after the holidays to become commander-in-chief of the China station. Admiral Noble is to go directly to Hong Kong—headquarters of Britain's "China Squadron." At Singapore, 1400 miles to the south, Britain is building a great naval and air base.

Admiral Noble has been in the navy 43 years. In the China Station command he will succeed Admiral Sir Charles J. C. Little.

The new British commander in the Orient is a popular officer. He served as a captain with the Grand Fleet in the World War.

'Baby' Planes in Big Way Planned by British Builders

News in Aviation

Aircraft constructors in England are setting out to make 1938 remembered as the year when "baby" plane flying in Britain really started in a big way.

Recent months have seen new companies formed and new light planes designed in the belief that there is to be a big market in the near future for the "runabout of the skies."

At airports around London now, 12 entirely new types of small airplanes are either under or awaiting construction. There are some 20 other designs already being produced.

These planes are not, however, to herald flying for Mr. Everyman, but rather for Mr. Every-Otherman.

While one of the most significant features of plans for civil flying in 1938 is the step-up in light plane construction, perhaps the most significant thing about 1937 was the failure of the public to respond to the offer of the ultra-light "runabout."

It would be true to say that flying was within Mr. Everyman's grasp, but that he took no notice. The £100 "Flying Flea," although now modified to pass Air Ministry safety tests, is seen very little in flight nowadays. One or two constructors are building Fleas, but probably more for the fun of building a flying machine than for the wish to fly.

There appears to be no demand for ready built Fleas. Similarly lack of public enthusiasm has sapped the resources of the makers of the Kronfeld "Drone," another ultra-light plane. In Flight, one of the leading aircraft journals here, it was written, "To this sponsors of the Drone must go the credit for the first serious development in recent years of the ultra-light type of machine." But the company had to go into liquidation.

Other companies have found it difficult to sell halfpenny-a-mile machines, although they are the only one that offer any real competition to the automobile. It is a curious fact, that while flying-for-everyone is a phrase which gets a lot of applause, it is very much harder to sell an airplane in Britain in the class from £150 to £300 than it is to sell one for £1000.

And so Mr. Every-Otherman is being asked to sponsor the development of the baby plane.

New types soon to be available range in price from £315 to £2250. The lowest price at which it is possible to get a stock plane is $250, the cost of a Luton Minor, a well-tried monoplane without any frills, which can also be obtained partly manufactured for £80.

Most of the new machines are of medium price. The new £315 "baby" is called the Chilton. It is a single seater, designed for good looks and high performance. With only a 32-horsepower motor, it achieves a speed of 112 m. p. h. It is the smallest "real" airplane in Britain, having a wingspread of only 24 feet and a total length of only 18 feet.

A firm of constructors well known for a small cabin airplane, the Aeronca (£395), is now developing a slightly larger addition of their original model with a roomy cabin and side-by-side seating.

Another company is building a tiny twin-engined monoplane for the owner-flier, which should have an exceptionally fine performance for a baby plane. At the moment production is held up by the lack of a suitable British motor.

The difficulty of obtaining a small high-performance airplane motor in Britain is holding up work on several new machines. One of these is the trim Horden-Richmond, another twin-engined "baby." This plane has three seats. The motors are each to be of about 36 horsepower, and the maximum speed is to be just over 100 miles per hour. The plane is only 24 feet six inches in length.

One of the most interesting new "medium" planes is the Moss, a two-seater low-wing monoplane of speedy appearance. This plane has been designed jointly by five brothers, all pilots of considerable experience, who announced their intention of building a perfect light airplane. The first Moss has done well during extensive trials, attaining a speed of 130 m. p. h. The wingspread is 24 feet and the overall length 23 feet three inches. The price of the machine is £750.

Throughout the aircraft industry prices have risen very high, so that the low retail cost of some of these light aircraft is all the more remarkable.

But cost is not everything for the enthusiast. And for those with sufficient money to enthuse to good purpose there waits the Mew Gull, the last word in British light plane design. This plane is only 20 feet in length and 24 feet in span, yet it has a maximum sped of 235 miles per hour and a cruising speed of 225 miles per hour.

Bids on Flying Boats

Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, president of Consolidated Aircraft of San Diego, Calif., announced that his company is ready to proceed with the manufacture of large-scale flying boats carrying up to 100 passengers on which Pan American Airways has asked his company to bid.

This company has recently delivered more than 100 long-range patrol flying boats to the United States Navy. Most of its output has been for military purposes. But it now has three commercial types of flying boats ready.

The first is a development of the Consolidated military two-engined type. This cargo-mail model is said to be capable of carrying 2000 pounds of mail and express 4000 miles, which makes this type immediately available for trans-Atlantic non-stop mail flights. The second type is a 30-ton long-range type carrying 50 passengers on a non-stop trans-Atlantic flight. The third, now in the advanced design stage, is capable of carrying up to 100 passengers.

Flying Brevities

Air service between the United States and New Zealand is scheduled to begin on Dec. 29, Pan American Airways has announced. The Samoan Clipper left Honolulu to reach Auckland, N. Z., by Christmas. It will carry mail and express on the return voyage, inaugurating a bi-weekly service. Capt. Edwin Musick, veteran pilot, who commanded the first trans-Pacific flights of the company, will be in command. Stops will be made in both directions at Kingman Reef and Pago Pago.

A proposal to establish a new air line from New York to Bermuda was discussed recently with Secretary Roper and the attorneys for the New York and Bermudian Air Line, Inc. No equipment plans have been submitted for certification. A reciprocal agreement would have to be arranged between the United States and England for a new service.

The tricycle landing gear which the American aviation industry is about to adopt on a large scale was predicted by Maj. Carl F. Greene, Air Corps engineering official, at Dayton, Ohio, to cause important changes in plane design, flight operations and airfield construction. Tests had shown, he said, that ships equipped with tricycle gear could be landed with less regard to wind direction and altitude and that extensive runways might be eliminated for a hard surfaced field.

A. D. H.

Jerome Frank Takes Post As Member of the SEC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP) — Jerome N. Frank, one-time AAA attorney, took his position yesterday as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. After taking the oath of office in the presence of reporters, Mr. Frank described himself as "neither a conservative, nor a radical, but an enthusiastic New Dealer."

"I am a thorough believer in democracy," he said. "The American people are devoted to the profit system and we have got to find a means of making the profit work intelligently under a democracy. That is what the New Deal is trying to do."

John W. Hanes, New York stock broker, appointed at the same time as Mr. Frank, is winding up his private affairs and expects to qualify for his office soon after Jan. 1.

Hull Seeks Data on Courts Set Up by Japan in Shanghai

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the United States Government was endeavoring to ascertain the full scope of the action of the Japanese military in setting up a system of military courts in sections of Shanghai, to determine whether American rights are violated by such action.

The Secretary of State declined further comment pending receipt of complete official reports on the matter.

This Government, under extra-territorial rights enjoyed in China, operates its own Federal District Court in Shanghai for the hearing of criminal and civil cases involving Americans.

So far, the Secretary of State indicated, the State Department lacks sufficient information to decide whether the Japanese military courts conflict with the operation in China of the American and other foreign extra-territorial courts.

Shanghai Faces Problem

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28 (AP)—New problems between civilian and Japanese military authorities have arisen here as the result of the extension of Japanese authority following the occupation of the city.

The spokesman of the Japanese army, which yesterday proclaimed a decree making Americans and other foreigners subject to military law and capital penalties for crimes against Japan's armed forces, said the army was not satisfied with the municipal council's efforts to rid the International Settlement of arms caches.

He declared that definite, effective action must be taken before Shanghai could return to normalcy.

Bands of Chinese army stragglers still were roving about the countryside, the spokesman said, delaying reopening of Japanese-occupied areas surrounding the Settlement.

Japanese Claim Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The always somewhat ambiguous status of Shanghai's two foreign areas, the International Settlement and the French Concession, is fraught with new problems. The latest complexities are due to the military position in territory surrounding these two jurisdictions, resulting in a situation where the Japanese claim rights to be considered in effect the inheritors of all special privileges in the foreign areas which the Chinese had formerly held.

A few years ago this would have amounted to very little, but Nationalist China strove in all possible ways to penetrate the walls of extra-territorial privilege (although these walls were never thoroughly breached) and the Japanese now move in through the holes drilled, so to speak, by the Chinese. This is a particularly tangled situation in view of the fact that the Japanese are already participants in large degree in the government of the International Settlement.

Japanese Embassy spokesmen have given positive indication of the intention of the Japanese to supersede Chinese authority.

Five Japanese Requests

Five requests which were communicated by Consul-General Suemasa Okamoto to the Settlement and French authorities in connection with curbing of Chinese Government and anti-Japanese agencies include:

1. Suppression of all anti-Japanese organs including all branches of the Kuomintang; no more bills of anti-Japanese nature to be posted; no anti-Japanese radio, theatrical and screen activities or "spy hunts."

2. Eviction of all Chinese Government organs and representatives both central and local, and supervision of leaders.

3. Prohibition of Chinese postal and telegraph censorship.

4. Suppression of Chinese press and news agency censorship.

5. Stoppage of unauthorized Chinese wireless communication.

Both Settlement and Concession authorities have replied that they would comply in so far as they found it possible. As a matter of fact they had been proceeding in advance to comply in general, realizing that the Japanese had a whip hand and could if necessary bring to bear force against which the local foreign authorities had no effective answer since they possess merely a police power backed by whatever aid the foreign defense units care to lend—and the instructions of these units are rather specific in authorizing merely protection of foreign residents or property rather than the upholding of any localized governmental status.

Propaganda Curbed

A few days later C. S. Franklin, American chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, intimated his view that the requests are not considered "unreasonable" by Settlement authorities and he made the point just mentioned, that most of the requests were already being fulfilled by Settlement authorities before they were brought up by the Japanese. Therefore it had not been necessary to issue any special orders to the Settlement police.

Even before the Japanese came into control of the outside areas, Mr. Franklin said, the police had been active in curbing anti-Japanese propaganda in keeping with the general effort of the Settlement to pursue a neutral course.

He touched upon another point, not ordinarily discussed in public as yet, when he said that the Japanese had said nothing about increased representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council. By usage, the Japanese have had two Council members out of the nine foreign members; two were ordinarily American, and five British. The Japanese have tried to seat three members but without success and it is now freely but quietly forecast that they will in the near future demand more representation and a generally greater share in running the Settlement.

The Concession faces more serious difficulties over possible political demands, as it is in the Concession that the Chinese Government offices now in question have been established, notably that of O. K. Yui, mayor of Greater Shanghai (the Chinese territory). But the Settlement is apparently due in the long run to come in for the most puzzling problems concerning its own administration, for the Japanese are partners in this and have long contended that they deserved a greater share of many things including municipal jobs and funds for their schools.

Power Break at Buffalo Brings Second Emergency

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—Buffalo and its suburbs, representing a population of approximately 700,000, encountered its second serious emergency within a month today when electric service failed in more than 100,000 homes due to an explosion in the Tonawanda station. Three weeks ago a winter storm crippled the city and environs.

Hospitals, office buildings and stores as well as homes were affected by the power tie-up in the state's second largest city, only 20 miles from Niagara Falls, source of one of the world's largest hydroelectric power developments. Many automobiles were put out of commission because filling stations were not able to pump gasoline into empty tanks. Traffic lights failed.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Poetry in the Theater

By Harold Hobson

London

Rarely does the London stage present an adult fairy tale. It did so 18 months ago in Mr. Max Beerbohm's "The Happy Hypocrite," and it has now repeated the experiment in Mr. Gilbert Miller's presentation of Mr. Humbert Wolfe's "The Silent Knight," at the St. James's Theater. These fairy tales, though rare, are fortunately apt to be a pleasant experience when they come. Less fortunately, they are also apt to be a brief experience. "The Happy Hypocrite" had in its cast Mr. Ivor Novello, to whom such a thing as short runs is unknown—a mere rumor of something that afflicts other actors perhaps, but himself never. Yet even Mr. Novello could not keep Mr. Beerbohm's fantasy going for more than a few weeks; and "The Silent Knight" has had to be withdrawn after fewer than 40 performances.

* * *

The great merit of a fairy tale is that it is unrealistic; and, being unrealistic, it can bring back into the theater some of that poetry which fled from it before the naturalistic technique of Ibsen and the sociological preoccupations of Shaw. The poetry of "The Happy Hypocrite" was in its theme and its settings; the poetry of "The Silent Knight" is in its settings and its verse. The story—or anecdote, for the tale has little substance in it—is of an Italian lady, Zilia, who, in 1476—Mr. Wolfe is curiously exact about the date—laid a vow of dumbness for the space of three years upon a Magyar knight who had made love to her. The lady spoke half in jest, but was not displeased that the knight showed sufficient devotion to take her seriously.

The knight, Peter Agardi, went away into a far country, and fought valiantly in many battles, till he became known as a great conqueror, honored by the close friendship of the King of Hungary. But the King (Mr. Lyn Harding), disturbed at Peter's dumbness, offered a large reward to whoever could remove the charm that bound him, adding, as is the drastic habit of fairy tales, that penalty for failure should be instant execution. Zilia, hearing of these things, came to Hungary full of confidence in her powers, only to find that, when she had released him from his vow, the obstinate knight still refused to speak. In a magnificent third act Zilia is spared the consequences of her folly, and wedding bells ring in the end.

* * *

Mr. Wolfe is the sweetest of all modern English lyric writers, so sweet indeed that his lyrics sometimes cloy. Almost alone among contemporary poets he can write lines which not merely argue, or denounce, or declaim, but sing. His "Humoresque" is one of the loveliest, if also as one of the least substantial, things that the twentieth century has given us. But even the most fervent of his admirers might feel some doubts as to his capacity to write a play. For he has never yet shown great ability to tell a story, and his verse is often exceedingly obscure. "Humoresque" charms by its fragile beauty, but he would be a bold man who should venture to say what it is all about. The dangers, then, that one expected to find in "The Silent Knight" were that its lyricism would grow tedious, not being supported by a sufficient strength of narrative, and that what narrative there was would be dark and tortuous.

These apprehensions were completely unjustified. The plan of the story is so lucid and simple that its general development is instantly apprehensible. And against monotony Mr. Wolfe is doubly and trebly insured, first by his own verbal gifts, his wit, and his ingenuity; second, by the remarkable performance of Miss Diana Wynyard as Zilia, and thirdly by the force and beauty of Mr. Ralph Richardson's speeches as Peter. Miss Wynyard brings to her verses variety and lightness of touch, a gaiety that is at once grave and mischievous, and entirely enchanting. Her grace of movement is beyond praise. To see her stand at an open window with an outspread fan is a joy not to be forgotten. Mr. Richardson is equally accomplished. His resources and humor during the dumb second act are admirably in the temper of the play, and the deep feeling and rich tones of his voice in the surging eloquence of the final scenes—even if here, as elsewhere, his author is somewhat too fond of the line "And bring to journey's end love's harvest home"—are not the least noteworthy of the things that give the production distinction. The settings are extremely lovely, like some opulently colored Renaissance illustration of Boccaccio. The financial failure of the piece, due, no doubt, to the public's distrust of poetry, cannot be too much regretted.

Mr. J. B. Priestley's "People at Sea," at the Apollo, his third play now running in London, is hardly to be dealt with in terms of such unqualified praise. It shows a ship adrift after a fire somewhere in the Caribbean, and it is to be suspected that some analogy is to be drawn between the condition of this vessel and the state of the world today. But, for the first act and a half, the play is confused in movement and purpose. It improves with a magnificently theatrical scene in which one of those elderly professors (played by Mr. Edward Chapman) of whom Mr. Priestley at the moment is so fond, suddenly and unexpectedly quells a mutiny by one of the most effective revolver shots ever known in a playhouse. Thereafter the piece, though it never falls again to the level of the opening act, does not attain to any striking merit.

Garment Workers Present . . .

By Arthur Pollock

New York

One of the most astonishing productions of the season is a little revue called "Pins and Needles." Presented by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union at the Labor Stage, that little theater on Thirty-ninth Street that used to be the Princess, it concerns itself, naturally, with labor. Nevertheless it is not heavy or deadly serious, but light, witty and gay. It has tunes that after a few performances have become hits. It is acted and sung by "plain, simple, common, ordinary, everyday men and women who work hard for a living." Amateurs, that is. And they are as adroit as most Broadway professionals and much more free of affectations. That is what makes "Pins and Needles" astonishing.

There are pants pressers in the cast, dressmakers, cutters, embroiderers, cloakmakers and all the others who have to do with assembling things for their fellow men to wear. They work at their regular union jobs all day (35 hours a week) and play on the stage six evenings a week and Saturday afternoon. Every one of them seems perfectly at home on the stage, altogether comfortable and uninhibited. Nothing of the usual amateur's self-consciousness is visible at any time and the fact that they have their chance to act out in the bright lights before an audience seems not to go to their heads. These are honest, talented players, not obstreperous exhibitionists.

* * *

So "Pins and Needles" is a blessing to the theater. It talks and sings and jokes about labor and labor's aims and problems without ever seeming to want to be propagandist. Its mood is that of the wise philosopher who assumes that there is wisdom in the world other than his own. It can laugh. And it can satirize. It never grows bitter or belligerent.

And, happily, Labor Stage Inc. has discovered a young composer whom all the professional producers of the theater district ignored or overlooked, Harold J. Rome. Most of the music and lyrics of "Pins and Needles" are his and most of his tunes are of the kind that get to be whistled in short order. If they are catching, his lyrics are a match for them in adroit phrasing, smart rhymes. He writes frivolously but with meaning. Such songs of his as "Sing Me a Song of Social Significance," "What Good Is Love?" "One Big Union for Two" and "Doing the Reactionary" are sure to be as popular as the tunes of any of the big Broadway extravaganzas.

* * *

Arthur Arent, Marc Blitzstein, author of "The Cradle Will Rock," Emanuel Eisenberg, Charles Friedman, David Gregory and Mr. Rome have written the sketches, all of them blessedly brief and pointed, as most revue sketches are not. One sketch amuses by revealing Mussolini in the act of announcing as prize winners mothers who have given Italy the most children. Another, called "We'd Rather Be Right," satirizes the advocates of "one hundred per cent" Americanism. Another, a charming thing of song and chatter, is called "Sunday in the Park." Four European Powers provide the fun in "Four Little Angels of Peace," and "F. T. P. Plowed Under" amuses at the expense of some of those in whose hands is the fate of the Federal Theater.

A Hollywood Greeting Card

Mr. Disney Reminds Us That His New Picture, the First Full-Length Animated Cartoon, Has Just Had Its Preview and Will Soon Be Generally Released

Metropolitan Revives 'Otello'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Really deserving the name of revival, Verdi's "Otello," which, except for a single showing of the final act, had not been presented at the Metropolitan Opera House since Jan. 31, 1913, returned to currency there on the evening of Dec. 22. The restoration of a work that other opera houses the world over have not neglected as the Metropolitan has done was received with evident favor by a huge audience and will apparently prove to be the outstanding revival of the season.

Inevitably there has been discussion of the long-neglected score. The part played by inspiration and the part played by technique in the result have been debated, and of course there has been reference to Bernard Shaw and his pontifications about play and music, though none of the pundits has so far invoked the distinctly more ponderable writings on the subject of Eduard Hanslick and John F. Runciman.

For one listener, who is acutely aware of inspirational shortcomings on the part of Verdi and also of an occasional shortcoming in resourcefulness or taste on the part of his distinguished librettist, Arrigo Boito, the Verdi-Shakespeare-Boito "Otello" remains a lyric drama of such high distinction and commanding interest that chronic neglect of it is inexcusable. Of course, one trouble with the work is the exceeding difficulty of the dominating roles of Othello and Iago.

* * *

Tamagno, the Othello of Verdi's choice for the world première in Milan, may be said to have set the Metropolitan standard for the role, and he had worthy successors in Alvarez and Slezak. Maurel, first and greatest of Iagos, did a similar service for that part, and his Metropolitan successors were baritones as eminent as Scotti and Amato.

The heirs of these two associated lines are Giovanni Martinelli and Lawrence Tibbett, who approached the problems set them with exemplary earnestness and had evidently lavished no end of care on the solution. Mr. Martinelli was duly ferocious in the expression of the Moor's more primitive emotions, but he was also deeply and touchingly introspective in the great soliloquy of Act III. He wore appropriate costumes and was altogether an engrossing figure. The exorbitant demands of the music he met with noteworthy vocal skill and address.

Mr. Tibbett's Iago, in the public phases of the character, tended toward the effervescent and volatile. He made a picturesque and agile figure and in his tasteful garb was absolutely an Elizabethan evocation. A Mephistophelian lightness and a touch-and-go good-fellowship that marked this public demeanor yielded to a gray and a saturnine questioning when Iago was alone with himself and his withering disbelief or when he was actively engaged in working the ruin of the Moor.

Vocally Mr. Tibbett's performance was masterly in its subtlety of color and phrase, its polished diction, its elegance of style. The one blot on the baritone's artistic 'scutcheon was the chuckling laughter that intruded twice.

* * *

Eidé Norena, who had recently sung Desdemona with Messrs. Martinelli and Tibbett in London and Paris, disappeared from the cast at the eleventh hour and Elisabeth Rethberg, who also has had a considerable experience in the part, took her place. To the eye this was, to say the least, a disturbing impersonation, but Mme. Rethberg compensated us for this and for three acts of rather nondescript singing by doing the "Willow Song" very beautifully indeed.

The minor parts could have been better cast, especially Cassio, unpleasantly sung by Nicholas Massue, but the orchestra, so important in this score, was admirable under the effective leadership of Mr. Panizza, and the chorus, too, sang well. Neither the scenery (necessarily new!) nor the stage management, however, deserved commendation.

A memorable matinée of "Die Walküre" took place on Dec. 18. Kirsten Flagstad, assuming her original Metropolitan part of Sieglinde, was in remarkable voice and sang gloriously. Marjorie Lawrence as a Brünnhilde did some exceedingly fine singing, as well as some that was less commendable, and acted the part with an engaging girlishness, yet with a thorough comprehension of its tragic aspects. Lauritz Melchior, the Siegmund, has never sung here with richer and more abundant tone or with finer understanding and control. Even Friedrich Schorr recalled something of his former vocal opulence to grace his famous impersonation of Wotan. And if you regard Fricka as more termagant than goddess and Hunding as a pre-historic dude, Kerstin Thorborg and Ludwig Hofmann were there to give you satisfaction.

* * *

On the previous evening New York made the acquaintance of the Metropolitan's "mysterious" new soprano from Jugoslavia, Zinka Milanov. "Il Trovatore" was the opera, Leonora the role. Indisputably Mme. Milanov disclosed an unusual voice. Further than that dependent declines to go until he has heard more of the lady. The occasion was noteworthy for the splendidly sung and well-acted Azucena of Bruna Castagna and the careful and often commendable Manrico of Frederick Jagel, though the role is not so favorable as some others to the best qualities of this accomplished tenor. I had no liking for the vocal crudities of Carlo Tagliabue, who embodied the Conte di Luna in downright, unmitigated fashion.

The Polish Ballet at Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

A few days before the International Exhibition closed we were visited by a Polish ballet company recently formed by Bronislava Nijinska. Composed of young and ardent artists, it was sympathetically received by the Paris public. In my opinion, however, the organizers made a grave mistake in choosing a choregrapher who specializes within such narrow limits.

I recognize willingly the merits of this illustrious artist, who possesses an individual sense of dynamics. But her personality is so strongly marked that one detects her style and formulae in all the ballets she arranges. Apart from the methods she has employed here for many years—derived from the old Russian Ballets of Serge de Diaghileff—she lacks suppleness and invention. As she made her name at the time of the most daring ventures of the advance guard of that time, her art has aged considerably. For nothing goes out of fashion so quickly as these temporary audacities.

On the other hand, one might reproach Mme. Nijinska with not having made sufficient use of feminine grace. Her conception of the dancer often tends toward caricature and withholds from us all the elements of poetry and fantasy. One cannot, therefore, be surprised by her failure with a Chopin "Concerto." Nothing is further removed from the poignant sensibility and tender nostalgia of the great romantic musician than this arid and brutal technique.

* * *

There were, however, other themes more favorable to her. One of these, entitled the "Legende de Cracovie," is inspired by an old tale which presents us with a kind of Doctor Faust. This theme is treated with ingenuity and character.

The "Chant de la Terre" (Song of the Earth) is an apotheosis of Polish folklore. One sees the celebration of spring, a bonfire, a marriage ceremony and a harvest festival. Here the dance approaches its purest ethnical source and unites with all that is best in the Polish character.

In further vindication of the Polish nation's love of country we were presented with a ballet entitled "Le Rappel." A young Polish gentleman forgets, in the pleasures of the Viennese salons of the end of the eighteenth century, his love for his native soil. A young girl brings him back to his ancestral home. The sight of the venerable walls, the atmosphere and associations and a vision of the picturesque village fête of his country, revive in the young man the flame he had imagined to be extinct.

Finally, "Apollon et la Belle" develops charmingly the idea of the relation between Apollo and Beauty which is found through all the ages under the most varied forms.

* * *

All these scenarios were treated in the manner of the old Russian ballets, though we expected to find more individual and certainly more Polish accents in the choregraphy. Nor had some of the composers got beyond a conception that is now rather outmoded. The music they write is harsh and dry and bristles with unnecessary dissonances. For our one-time "Fauves" are now models of wisdom and good sense. Darius Milhaud, who recently lured them into the most aggressive style, today defends in his latest works, written with an exemplary classicism, the laws of balance and moderation. This lesson should be of value to M. Kondracki and M. Woytowicz, the composers of "La Légende de Cracovie" and "Rappel." On the other hand, Ludomir Rózycki and Roman Palester, who wrote, respectively, "Apollon et la Belle" and the "Chant de la Terre," are extremely well-balanced composers whose scores, far from being intimidating, err perhaps through an excess of naïveté.

The company which interpreted these works had been formed recently and actually made its début in Paris. In the circumstances, it could give us only promises. The artists composing the company are interesting but so far, they have not acquired the habit of dancing together. There is a lack of cohesion and discipline. At their head are Nina Jaszkiewicz and Olga Slawska. Without being exceptional virtuosi, these soloists are conscientious and have a knowledge of their craft. Apart from Mme. Irène Lorentowicz's delightful costumes for "Le Rappel," the décors were rather lacking in originality. M. Mieczyslaw Fogrzewski directed all these performances with intelligence and precision.

Music in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Last of the "celebrity" artists to visit Australia for the concert season of 1937, Arthur Rubinstein delighted large audiences in each of the capital cities. Volatile, good-humored, unsophisticated in his enjoyment of personal success, the Polish pianist captured the affection as well as the admiration of Australian music lovers. As an executant his vitality and strong rhythm found most congenial expression in music of the modern and nationalist schools. Granados, De Falla, Albeniz, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Tchaikovsky, Debussy and Liszt proved neverfailing sources of inspiration to him. De Falla's "Ritual Fire Dance," indeed led to insistent demands for its inclusion in each recital program.

The classical and romantic composer were, by contrast, less happily served. Irrelevant speed disturbed the steady current of Beethoven's thought—as revealed in the charming Sonata opus 31 No. 3; the Schumann "Carnival" became capricious rather than fanciful, and some "Busoni-fied" Bach evoked no more elevated sentiment from the fastidious listener than amazed appreciation of prodigious technical skill.

As soloist with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra—conducted by Prof. Bernard Heinze—Rubinstein did brilliant work. Concertos by Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff were handled with impeccable precision and pianistic effect. The orchestral portions of De Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" were, unfortunately, so muddily played at the first performance that the pianist's beauty of tone was in continual danger of eclipse. By general request the work was repeated later in the season when adequate rehearsal resulted in a worthy interpretation.

* * *

The Australian première of William Walton's First Symphony—for which Professor Heinze and the Melbourne players were also responsible—resulted in a storm of acrimonious comment. A brave and well-controlled performance could not reconcile the anti-modernists to Walton's titanic fury of sound nor to the gesticulatory rhythms. Travelled music lovers and those who through the medium of the phonograph had learned to appreciate the gifts of the young English composer rushed into print to defend his reputation and many spirited skirmishes took place between the "Olds" and the "News." Both parties united, however, in approbation of Ralph Vaughan Williams's "Flourish for a Coronation," which, admirably handled as to the choral portions by the re-constituted Melbourne Philharmonic Society Choir, provided the spice of novelty at the final "celebrity" orchestra concert of the season.

Contemporary-minded enthusiasts were further catered for in the farewell programs presented at the Melbourne Assembly Hall by the Budapest String Quartet. Of the quartets of Bartók (No. 5), Paul Hindemith (No. 3), and Darius Milhaud (No. 7), the Bartók example alone impressed as emblematic of the music of the future. Superbly played by the Budapest combination, this energetic and fearless essay in tonal exploration made a deep impression upon an audience composed, almost exclusively, of "intellectuals."

* * *

Unparalleled popular success has attended the concerts given by the clever band of Continental entertainers who travel under the title of the Comedy Harmonists. Engaged by the broadcasting authorities to appear in each State capital and in several of the provincial centers, these versatile merrymakers have displayed such admirable teamwork and have danced, sung and mimed with such inspired absurdity as resulted in sold-out halls all over Australia and in successions of return seasons.

Moderate artistic success has been achieved by the Don Cossack Choir conducted by Nicolas Kostrakoff. Some examples of liturgical music, included in programs which ranged from lullabies to exhibitions of whirlwind dancing, were handled with impressive depth and sonority of tone. The military precision of rhythm exacted by the musical director also merited praise. Crudely produced accents in fortissimo passages, frequent tremolo and a habit of slurring towards high notes, gave, however, an uncultivated effect to much of the concerted singing. The most consistently good work was presented in sotto voce and pianissimo sections, which were distinguished by skilfully contrived gradation of tone and emphasis.

The talented Melbourne duettists, Viola Morris and Victoria Anderson, who returned from England a few months ago under engagement to the broadcasting commission, have sailed for America en route for London after completing a successful interstate "studio" tour. Trained by the late Plunket-Greene, these clever girls have developed their small but expressive voices to the best advantage. A season of 50 concerts in California will introduce their refined and scholarly musicianship to American audiences.

B. A.

Old Masters and New

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Both secular and religious art figure in the major exhibitions opened here for the holidays. Pictures by leading French contemporaries hold prominent place among the former. There is De Chirico, for instance, at the Julien Levy Gallery, and Vlaminck, with a new series of his landscapes, at the Lilienfeld Gallery. Marie Laurençin, showing a rebirth of her engaging style in portraiture, may be seen at the Pierre Matisse. But it is the historical motif of the Christmas festival that claims our especial interest at this time.

The exhibition, "The Christmas Story in Art," arranged by the Metropolitan Museum to run beyond the holidays, brings out some of the museum's chief treasures dealing with the Nativity. It is a charming little show, which is aimed to interest children particularly, though of course it is enjoyable to adults as well.

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This is a showing of about 40 paintings, prints, drawings, sculptures and objects of art, chiefly of works of the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Though most of the paintings are familiar, it is especially pleasing to see them displayed together, illustrating related themes with unanimity of reverence and beauty in both the conceptions and the interpretations of the subjects. The universality of the Christmas story in Western art is as apparent as the various trends of style developed by the schools which interpret it.

One may see the tenderness which devotion in Italy produced in the little "Nativity," by Fra Angelico, compared with the mystic grandeur which El Greco in Spain brought to his grave interpretation of the Adoration. The idyllic charm of the early Northern painters is admirably represented by a little panel by Gerard David, while not far away Quentin Matsys tells a thoroughly human version of the story in his notable "Adoration of the Magi." Here the Christmas story begins in the formal, detached symbology of the Middle Ages, and progresses far in the realization of the theme in terms of popular understanding.

* * *

In elaborating the story the museum has made attractive use of sculpture, illustrating the profoundly human as well as the more imaginative uses to which it was applied. Especially appealing is the lifelike Nativity group by the fifteenth century Italian Rosselino, which occupies the center of the room. The youthful visitor who for the first time sees this dramatic, warmly colored and utterly naturalistic composition can hardly fail to be impressed with the simplicity and charm of the story it tells.

From this tribute to the season, one turns abruptly to the contemporary scene. Marie Laurençin, long familiar as the exponent of feminine fantasy, shows about 20 new pictures at the Matisse Gallery. The display marks a realistic development in her style. Adolescent young women, gay and youthful as ever, hold their poses patiently, while the artist studies their features more closely, adding noses and other features which formerly she deftly slurred, to the delight of many admirers. Still, something is gone, if only the vague and wistful mood of romance which one often found enjoyable. It is nothing more than superficial sweetness that takes its place.

The Chirico show at the Levy Gallery is the largest, and the most varied, this modern renovator of baroque forms in art has held here recently. The fantasies based on architectural forms may be ignored. They have virtually no artistic merit, and are boring from an artist who has on several occasions done astonishing and impressive things with architecture. The horse, however, fills a livelier role in the exhibition. There is apparent in this exhibition somewhat less preoccupation with curly, sweeping manes and tails, somewhat more of an earnest aim to paint well. One group of fiery steeds, massed firmly on the canvas and painted with rare feeling, is worth all the rest of the show. Mr. De Chirico is out to convince us, it would seem, that he is no mere exponent of vagrant whimsies, but a really competent painter.

C. B.

Mr. Stokowski Takes Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Fresh from his triumphs in Hollywood, Leopold Stokowski returned recently to Philadelphia for his season of six weeks with the Philadelphia Orchestra. It was his twenty-fifth anniversary as conductor of the orchestra; and also the first time that he has not opened its season.

In his first concert he played an all-Russian program, consisting of his own transcription of the Polovetzkian dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor" and the transcription of parts of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff." In the Borodin dances, Mr. Stokowski followed generally the Rimsky-Korsakoff instrumentation with some changes in detail. He gave the work a vigorous reading, especially in the wilder dances. However, the transcription of the Mussorgsky music was much more effective.

The final number was the First Symphony of Shostakovich, which does not now sound so strange as it did at its initial American performance by the Philadelphia Orchestra nine years ago. The finest movements of the work are the Scherzo and slow movement.

The feature of the next concert was the Brahms Symphony in E minor, of which Mr. Stokowski gave a magnificent reading, especially in the Passacaglia. The concert opened with a fiery reading of Stokowski's transcription of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor and the novelty was a short work in free form, entitled "Mystic Pool," by John S. Hefti, a Nebraskan composer. The work is written coherently, on a definite melodic line, and tends toward the modern French school in feeling and in the delicacy of the instrumentation. The concert closed with a magnificent interpretation of Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini."

Mr. Stokowski's third concert featured the A minor Symphony of Sibelius (No. 4). The work is for the Sibelius expert rather than the mere music-lover steeped in the classic tradition of symphonic form and style. The other numbers were Mr. Stokowski's opulent scoring of Albeniz's "Fiesta en Sevilla"; two of the "Gymnopédies" by Erik Satie in the orchestration by Debussy; Saint-Saëns's almost forgotten symphonic poem, "Danse Macabre"; a transcription by Mr. Stokowski of Debussy's exquisite "Clair de Lune"; and Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

The next concert brought two soloists, Fernando Germani, organist, and Louis Krasner, violinist, who gave the first performance in Philadelphia of Alban Berg's Concerto. Mr. Germani's appearance was partly to induct the new Hammond organ recently acquired by the orchestra. He played the Prelude for organ and orchestra to Bach's cantata "We all must bear much sorrow to enter into God's Kingdom." The Hammond organ does not possess the flexibility nor the delicacy of tone of the pipe organ and leaves a general impression of hardness, although the instrument undoubtedly has a place in the American musical scheme. Mr. Germani showed immense virtuosity and received an ovation.

The Berg Concerto, although magnificently played by Mr. Krasner, was disappointing. It is not a concerto in the ordinary sense of that word. The emotional content is dark from beginning to end and the scoring is so heavy that at times it was impossible to hear the solo instrument. There is little of coherent melody in either solo violin or orchestra. Mr. Krasner was warmly applauded. The other numbers were the Beethoven Fifth Symphony, which received a spirited interpretation, and the "Pétrouchka" suite of Stravinsky.

S. C. C.

American Print Makers

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Paralleling the international show at the Philadelphia Print Club comes the fifteenth annual exhibition of American prints at the Art Alliance, a display as national in flavor as either the Polish or the Hungarian sections of the larger display.

The pertinent timing of the American salon also meets the challenge of the weak native section at the Print Club, and once more vindicates the American print maker, placing him shoulder to shoulder with the best of his fellows in other lands.

When the Print Club inaugurated its first annual national lithographic show in 1929, prints in that medium were not only difficult to find, but their solicitation required the combing of endless lists of art memberships. The lithograph as such had not yet taken firm root in modern America. Today that picture has changed. Of the 118 prints culled from all media, and from workers throughout the United States, 82 are black-and-white lithographs, and six are lithographs in color. The wood engraving comes next in point of popularity, with 13 contributions.

Yet the wood engraving and not the lithograph claims first prize of $75, "Housing Problem," by Grace Albee, is a mildly satiric composition based on the theme of a dump where a battered car chassis, bedded in weeds and tin cans and thrown behind a wire fence, provides a home for a goat.

* * *

Honorable mentions went respectively to Eugene Morley for his lithograph, "Pot Hole," a sketch of torn earth in the coal mining region, and to Will Barnet for "Girl at Window," an aquatint.

It may be that the excellent and courageous jury comprised entirely of artists—Nura, Ralph Pearson, Wharton Esherick, Peggy Bacon and Weldon Bailey—after having thrown into the discard all prints, whatever their technical qualifications, that smacked of the commonplace, leaned over backward to spread the honors among the various media. Certain it is, prizes notwithstanding, that the lithographs have run away with the show.

The emphasis upon this flexible print medium in America is provocative, especially when weighed against the obvious recession of that once favored medium, the etching, now relegated to a mere five prints among 118.

Perhaps one answer to the rise of the lithograph may be found in the general trend of the exhibition away from studio concoctions to compositions that get under the skin of contemporary conditions and events. More and more American prints smack of material found on the front pages of newspapers, and the current exhibition is especially strong in compositions that deal with such problems as bootleg mining, steel, and housing conditions.

* * *

For social implication, among the most vital of the prints are "Coal Town" and "Steel Town," by H. Sternberg, as well as similar prints by Harry Gottlieb and Eugene Morley. Sternberg, especially, develops in his design an epic sense of the entire sweep of a worker's life, whether he dig in the earth or labor within the mill.

Mute evidence to be placed before a housing commission is Rita Albers's "The Hill," with its aggregate of wretched shacks from which the artist has torn bits of wall to reveal the rooms within.

Mexican influences begin to supersede French in the American print world, with Orozco to the fore in prints by Boris Gorelik, Elizabeth Olds, and Chet La More.

Material that would have been scorned by American print makers less than a decade ago now provides excellent design impetus. Even the changing of a truck tire in a wheat field enlivens "Held Up for Repairs," by Bernice Jamieson.

Negro themes are still much favored in such prints as Ruth Starr Rose's "And the Lord Delivered Jonah" and in Meyer Wolfe's "I Hide My Face Before the Lord."

Strangely enough, Hollywood, with all its artifice, has so far proved less appealing than wilds of nature or city wilds of man, the lone print deriving from a motion picture set being Warren Newcombe's "Garbo on 'Anna Karenina' Set."

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CARL GORDON CUTLER
Watercolors
DECEMBER 28 — JANUARY 8
GRACE HORNE GALLERIES
71 Newbury Street, Boston

The Deep River

ON MAY 27th, 1613, Samuel de Champlain, recently arrived from France, packed himself with four other Frenchmen and one Indian into two birch canoes and paddled off up the St. Lawrence from Montreal. He was bound for the west and the discovery of anything he might reach, not at all excluding Cathay and the fabled riches of the far east. He was just the stuff of which explorers are always made: incredibly hardy, cool-headed, high-spirited and adventurous. And he had arrived at man's estate just at the moment when France was believed to be on the verge of the possession of a new world of wealth and power, which would give her an even greater supremacy and empire than Spain had drawn from the Spanish Main a hundred years before.

ONE OF CHAMPLAIN'S CREW was young Nicholas Vignau. He had made a sensation in Paris the previous winter, by a graphic and circumstantial account of his journey up a great river flowing into the St. Lawrence just above Montreal; thence up another river to a vast northern sea, where he had seen the wreck of an English ship and met a young English boy held captive from it among the Indian tribes—and the whole trip was no more than seventeen days' journey from Montreal!

No wonder Champlain was excited. It was all so possible, it must be true! A hundred years before, Cabot, further north, had discovered a strait leading to the west, and only recently Henry Hudson had explored a great northern sea; but could it be the same that Vignau had reached only seventeen days' journey from Montreal by canoe?

This must be the high road to the east; he might well be finding himself among its gold and jewels before the summer was over and far ahead of all rivals, particularly English ones! Almost anything was believed in those vague, spacious days and the Vignau story was enough to stir explorative pulses far less sensitive than Champlain's.

THE SPRING FLOOD was at its fullest, the currents strong and the rapids terrific. They reached the mouth of the Ottawa river at St. Anne's and passed the great lake of Two Mountains and the Carillon and Long Sault rapids, where Champlain was only just saved by getting jammed between two rocks when he was swept off his feet in the struggle to track the canoes up the stream. There were no discoverable portages. The country was so savage and dark, with immense pine forests, that they were forced to keep to the river bed and take their chance with the forces they knew something about, rather than adventure into forests whose mysteries were unknown and unknowable.

Soon they were thrilled by the sight of the Rideau river falls, with their peculiar curtain formation which gives them their name today; and only a mile ahead they could see the spray rising from the terrific kettle of the Chaudière, plunging through its gorge and always on the boil.

NO GOOD INDIAN would ever pass the Chaudière Falls without making the customary gifts to its inhabiting manitou. And no doubt Champlain, dressed in feathered hat and cavalier boots and belts as he stood watching their incantations, let his eyes wander downstream to the great bluff where the Ottawa Houses of Parliament now stand; and even let his imagination vision the capital city of a great Dominion, extending further to the west than he had already travelled from old France, and far beyond his wildest dreams of far Cathay.

Then up and on past the Des Chênes rapids and the long thirty-mile lake to the sixteen cataracts of the Chats Falls and the upper Ottawa, where the Algonquin Indians held sway and had their kingdom and their great towns.

Somewhere near the present village of Portage du Ford, Champlain's Indians declared that the rapids above were too difficult to work through without more expert help and so they must take to the forest across a big bend in the river.

CHAMPLAIN DESCRIBES THE journey: "We had a hard march. I carried for my share of the luggage three arquebuses, three paddles, my overcoat and a few bagatelles. My men carried a little more than I did and suffered more from the mosquitos than the loads. After we had passed some small ponds and advanced two leagues and a half, we could go no further, having eaten nothing but a little roasted fish for nearly twenty-four hours." From there it was only a short distance to Muskrat Lake and the Allumette Islands, and there the chiefs of the great Algonquin tribes met him and marveled at his hardihood in coming so far with such a crew, and feasted him and his friends unstintedly on fish, flesh and pounded maize washed down with good brown Ottawa river water.

But Champlain was never satisfied. He had Vignau's story to prove and the great northern sea lured him on and simply couldn't be more than just round the corner. He applied for escort and canoes to take him up the river to the Nipissing country; but, to his great disappointment, they were refused. The Algonquin Chiefs didn't like the Nipissings; they were sorcerers to a man, they said, and "we will not give you the canoes because we are afraid of losing you."

SO CHAMPLAIN decided the time had come to play his ace, Vignau. "This young man has been up the river without harm; the Nipissings have not hurt him and he has visited the great northern sea and returned unharmed."

But, to his consternation, he didn't take the trick; the Indians trumped it. Their laughter was derisive, contemptuous. Nicholas had never been anywhere at all; he had stayed snug in their lodges all winter and his story was pure invention. Champlain was furious. First he wouldn't believe, then he attacked Vignau fiercely and the culprit confessed on his knees.

It was all over. There was no reason for going on and Cathay receded into the mists again. Disgusted and disappointed, they started back and arrived safely in Montreal, where Champlain, without pause, took ship to France.

But two years later hope revived. He voyaged again and this time he knew what he wanted and had no Vignau with him to lower his prestige with the Indians. With his two canoes manned this time by ten Indians and two Frenchmen, including Etienne Brulé, his interpreter, he reached the Allumette Islands and this time asked no help from anybody. He pushed on and now, as Parkman describes it: "For twenty miles the river stretched before him, straight as the bee can fly, deep, narrow and black between its mountain shores." The Nipissings with all their sorceries didn't deter him; but, on the contrary, turned out to be completely friendly; even if unnecessarily superstitious. He took the French River at Lake Nipissing and was soon to be the first white man, with the exception of the humble friar, Le Caron, to see the vastness of Lake Huron and the ten thousand Islands of Georgian Bay.

BUT IT WAS that twenty miles of Ottawa river, "deep, narrow and black," from the Allumette Islands to the Joachim rapids, in which we were interested. We had come to explore them all on our own with a log cabin to live in, a canoe to paddle and the tremendous hills of the Quebec shore facing us in every aspect of light and shade. It was fascinating to compare the country with the Parkman description. I wonder if Parkman had ever seen it.

We looked down at the great Joachim rapids, from the high bridge, and were glad we were not with Champlain either at their portaging or tracking. It was a split rapid and the smaller branch could have been run by an expert, especially in the spring, and was probably run continually by the lumbermen's batteaux and still may be. It must have been an awesome spot in Champlain's day, when the original white pine, a hundred feet high, came down to the very water, dark and mysterious, shutting out all but the midday sun.

The whole district was a setting for an Indian epic. The great Algonquin towns at the Allumette Islands down-stream, the Nipissings above and in between the deep river torn into foam by rapids, every yard of it travelled and re-travelled, in war and peace, trading and exploring, until finally the Iroquois Confederation annihilated the Algonquins and in their turn disappeared before the white man.

Where the great canoe fleets carried the year's beaver harvest to Quebec, now the aeroplane guards the timber limits; and, where wolves howled and Champlain and his explorers fought their way on to the visioned China, we holiday in log cabins with electric lights and spring mattresses. The only hint of the past is the canoe, a wooden replica of the old birch bark, in which we slipped up behind Presqu'Ile, or pushed into the deep bays where perhaps Champlain and his interpreter, Brulé, with their two Indians had camped and rested before tackling the Joachim rapids above.

E. B.

By Courtesy of The Art Gallery of Toronto, Canada, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE WEST WIND: *A Painting by Tom Thomson* (1877-1917)

TOM THOMSON was one of the first to help promote a native Canadian art of painting. It had been the custom for his fellow countrymen to look to Europe for ideas, and there had not been any trend in style which could have been called precisely Canadian. In 1919 there was a Canadian group organized for the purpose of embodying a definite Canadian style. Had Tom Thomson lived, he would no doubt have been a member of this Group of Seven.

It was their intention to devote themselves to the distinguishing character of the Canadian landscape with its clear design, sharp colors, gleaming atmosphere. They meant to emphasize in their style the color, the pattern, the line; and they eschewed all the subtleties of details, gradations, and nuances, which might be learned in foreign schools. This style is easily recognized once we have seen a few examples, and the Canadian school has already taken its place.

Tom Thomson has been characterized as a "back woodsman and sensitive artist" who leaned toward the romantic and poetic in the art of painting. This picture shows markedly the tendency to distribute the various details of the landscape as patterned areas, with less emphasis upon bulk than outline, and with an intentional flatness which encourages the decorative feeling. We are accustomed to refer to this simplified, conventionalized painting as a poster-like style.

It is interesting to find that painters in most northern countries work in this manner. There seems to be some common cause, possibly some influence of climate, upon temperament. We find, for example, that Norwegian painters are partial to this decorative style. And certain well-known Russian painters, such as Nicolas Roerich, may also be identified with it. It is a scenic style which lends itself to the literary and the dramatic, and the Russians adapted it very ingeniously to the theater. Although the Canadians have not allied their work especially with the theater, their poetic qualities reveal a kinship with the Russian decorators.

D. A.

There's Magic in a Ferry

ELSPETH loves a ferry boat, whether it is a portly paddle steamer chugging across an estuary, a wide-mouthed car ferry, or just a small rowing boat. She sits wide-eyed, looking at the opposite bank as if untold wonders await her. It makes no difference that she has been there before, or that the fare may be just one penny; the short step from solid earth to the wooden planking of a boat transports her as surely as any magic carpet.

NEAR US IS a river. If one's objective is a walk, the near side is as good as the far, but not so for Elspeth. With veiled eagerness, she will turn to me and say:

"Shall we take the ferry today?"

Sometimes I consider the matter, appear indifferent or laugh; but the result is the same. Elspeth cups her hands, gives a shrill call "Ferry Ho!" and the boat comes across the river, making a wide sweep to combat the current. Settled in the stern, we watch the ferryman. The oars creak against the tholepins as, with short easy strokes, he pulls out for the opposite bank.

In summer, the river is a hive of activity. Punts drifting leisurely along, a canoe paddled with more zeal than skill, a skiff skimming over the water in perfect rhythm, or a river steamer chugging upstream with her freight of sight-seers. Gaily painted decked-in boats ride at anchor, their dinghies alongside. Occasionally a tug breasts the stream, towing three or four heavily-laden barges. Now we come to a stately house, its terraces sloping away to the river. Its windows are shuttered and lawns overgrown; yet, almost, you can hear the strain of a minuet, the rustle of silk, and see the graceful figures with their powder and patches, their laces and velvet. The wrought iron gateway is a delicate tracery against the sky, a frame for the quietude within. Here the river takes a bend and rich meadows open out. Cattle graze contentedly, children romp, rooks caw in the elm trees; and, save for the distant roar of traffic, London seems remote. A boat builder's shed cries halt to our walk, and we pause to watch him at his work. A suggestion that we cross the bridge and walk home on our own side of the river does not find favor at all; there are so many things we missed that we must go back the same way.

TWILIGHT DEEPENS, a haze creeps over the meadows, and lights twinkle through the trees. Reluctantly the children turn away homeward. A burst of music comes from a returning river steamer, and overhead is the heavy sound of flying duck. This time the ferry is on our side, loaded with men returning from work; there is just room, so we squeeze aboard. The ferryman puts his foot against the seat, pulls hard, and slowly we get under way.

There's magic in a ferry. I shall never convince Elspeth our side of the river is as good.

J. M.

Japanese Impressions of Oxford

IT WAS on our way back from Stratford-on-Avon to London that we visited Oxford. A chill spring rain was falling and the reeds were not yet budding in the marsh, where, on the cold face of the water, swans built twiggy nests and seemed to be hatching their eggs. . . .

We went out to see the town in the rain, but it being in the holidays, very few students were found, and only one or two girl-students in square cap and gown were to be seen. We were taken to kitchens with primitive stoves where forty legs of mutton could be roasted at the same time, and many other things like that in Christ Church, Merton College and so on. In the dining-room of Magdalen College, we were pointed out the approximate position of Prince Chichibu's seat. When going round those gloomy chapels and halls, it was necessary to say to yourself about once every thirty minutes, "This is a school. We are not visiting a temple or an historic place, but we are seeing a school. This is a factory where the future is brewed." My mind instead of being attracted by the things which were before me just now, such as the scrawls of the great men of the world, was only recalling with a yearning heart things which my father told us when I was a child. He came into contact with the atmosphere of this place in the 'seventies and was entirely enthralled, and he told us about these dining-rooms with such enthusiasm that it seemed as if he thought they were fairy wands which could magically produce true gentlemen.—From "Japanese Lady in Europe," by HARUKO ICHIKAWA. (London: Jonathan Cape; New York: Dutton.)

Dogwood in Winter

Nor in the merry spring
Did dogwoods bloom
So white, so glistering,
As now when winter's gloom
Is starred with snow
On the black bough.

CATHERINE VAN DYKE

True Solution to Human Problems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Christian Scientist is aware that all human troubles have a common source in the carnal or mortal mind. Our troubles are mental; and since they are mental, it requires mental means to solve them. They are solved, however, not by the methods or suggestions of mortal mind, but by the utilization of the ideas of the divine Mind. Christ Jesus proved this method effective, and said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Some people may think that Deity has no influence in human affairs, for, as they say, they pray earnestly and yet their infirmity or suffering continues to run its course. Prayer which begins by admitting the reality of error has no potency, and its result is ineffectual. Effectual prayer, as in Christian Science, consists in affirming what is true, and denying what God, in His infinite goodness, cannot be conscious of. Any other mental attitude towards human problems leads to conclusions which are detrimental to our well-being. The evil happenings in everyday life are not inevitable, but are simply the manifest results of erroneous material thoughts and conclusions.

On page 214 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says, "Our Master gained the solution of being, demonstrating the existence of but one Mind without a second or equal." As long as we believe ourselves to be material, mortal, and fallible, with intelligence and substance apart from God, we experience the penalty of this belief, in discord and suffering. When we discover our true selfhood, revealed in Christian Science, as the image of eternal Spirit, perfect, complete, harmonious, we begin to put on the new man by mental transformation, or spiritualization of thought. Our true nature is not a counterfeit of, but a reflection of God, infinite Being, and spiritual discernment of this at-one-ment of God and man, Father and son, Mind and idea, is essential to the correct solution of our human problems.

In the Christianly scientific solution of human problems we do not have to delve into the whys and wherefores of physical discords. A money expert does not become such by making a study of counterfeit money in order to know the genuine. We do need to become familiar with true cause and effect, and this requires a spiritual understanding of God. Mrs. Eddy states (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 65), "We must not consider the false side of existence in order to gain the true solution of Life and its great realities." As the wrong concept of being as material is dispelled, and corrected by the true, spiritual idea, we gain an answer to scientific prayer.

Christ Jesus promised (John 15:7), "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." There is no doubt about the result if the requirements are fulfilled on our part,—if we abide in him, if we become like-minded with him—spiritually minded. The fact that the real man lives in Mind, not in matter, is the basis upon which to solve perplexing human problems; and this requires a vigorous denial of and disbelief in the five senses, which fraudulently testify to the realness of matter. Matter has no real entity or identity, and is not the controller of health, harmony, or salvation.

Our salvation lies in looking away from a physical sense of man, and gaining a spiritual view of our true self, in which no sense of inharmony, imperfection, or demoralization can possibly enter. The real man is always above mortal error, and exists at the standpoint of perfection. On this basis, Christian Science is healing the sick, comforting the sorrowing, reforming the sinner, and overcoming lack. These results follow the establishment of spiritual reality in human thought.

The student of Christian Science is enabled to rise superior to circumstance, condition, or evil claim, through spiritual enlightenment. He scientifically becomes a law unto himself, that nothing inharmonious has the power to harm or alarm him. The popular belief that one is the victim of circumstances instead of their master receives no support from the Christian Scientist, for he knows that harmony is the law of true being. He resists the temptation to believe that he is ever unable to think rightly, and must accept the mesmerism engendered by the belief in materiality.

One need never believe that he is helpless in the face of so-called physical laws or environment, for the true idea of man, as God's likeness, is present to redeem individual human consciousness from every trial and woe. Our solution to all human problems lies in our scientifically understanding that good alone is real, and that evil is a lie. Thus the operation of Truth in human consciousness begins at once to dissolve all discord into nothingness.

The Wanderer

We were tried friends: amid a pleasant vale,
In the antique market-village where was passed
My school-time, an apartment he had owned,
To which at intervals the Wanderer drew,
And found a kind of home or harbour there.
He loved me; from a swarm of rosy boys
Singled out me, as he in sport would say,
For my grave looks, too thoughtful for my years.
As I grew up, it was my best delight
To be his chosen comrade. Many a time,
On holidays, we rambled through the woods:
We sate—we walked; he pleased me with report
Of things which he had seen; and often touched
Abstrusest matter, reasonings of the mind
Turned inward; or at my request would sing
Old songs, the product of his native hills;
A skilful distribution of sweet sounds,
Feeding the soul and eagerly imbibed,
As cool refreshing water, by the care
Of the industrious husbandman, diffused
Through a parched meadow-ground, in time of drought.
Still deeper welcome found his pure discourse:
How precious, when in riper days I learned
To weigh with care his words, and to rejoice
In the plain presence of his dignity!

. . . Strongest minds
Are often those of whom the noisy world
Hears least; else surely this man had not left
His graces unrevealed and unproclaimed.
But, as the mind was filled with inward light,
So not without distinction had he lived,
Beloved and honoured—far as he was known.

—From "The Excursion," by WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

By Caravan

WE LEFT Beyrout on the morning of the 22nd. Our caravan consisted of three horses, three mules, and a donkey, in charge of two men—Dervish, an erect, black-bearded, and most impassive Mussulman, and Mustapha, who is the very picture of patience and good nature. He was born with a smile on his face, and has never been able to change the expression. They are both masters of their art, and can load a mule with a speed and skill which I would defy any Santa Fé trader to excel. The animals are not less interesting than their masters. Our horses, to be sure, are slow, plodding beasts, with considerable endurance, but little spirit; but the two baggage-mules deserve gold medals from the Society for the Promotion of Industry. I can overlook any amount of waywardness in the creatures, in consideration of the steady, persevering energy, the cheerfulness and even enthusiasm with which they perform their duties. They seem to be conscious that they are doing well, and to take a delight in the consciousness. One of them has a band of white shells around his neck, fastened with a tassel and two large blue beads, and you need but look at him to see that he is aware how becoming it is. He thinks it was given to him for good conduct, and is doing his best to merit another. The little donkey is a still more original animal. He is a practical humorist, full of perverse tricks, but all intended for effect, and without a particle of malice. He generally walks behind, running off to one side or the other to crop a mouthful of grass, but no sooner does Dervish attempt to mount him, then he sets off at full gallop, and takes the lead of the caravan. After having performed one of his feats, he turns around with a droll glance at us, as much as to say: "Did you see that?" If we had not been present, most assuredly he would never have done it. I can imagine him, after his return to Beyrout, relating his adventures to a company of fellow-donkeys, who every now and then burst into tremendous brays at some of his irresistible dry sayings.—From "The Lands of the Saracen," by BAYARD TAYLOR. (New York: Putnam, 1856.)

Intimation

THERE is a hush upon each living thing;
Even the ice has laid
A seal of silence on the murmuring
Our little words have made.

For neither sound nor speech from any tongue
Should mingle with the clear
Accent of Spring, her footstep, light and young,
Hurrying down the year.

This voluntary privilege is ours,
This silence under snow,
So urgent that we hear the early flowers
Begin to grow!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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Journalism: Schools to Weigh Five-Year Preparation System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28—The possibilities of instituting a "five-year plan" of education for the profession of journalism, entailing new courses and new teaching techniques in the old, fundamental courses, will be discussed at the joint annual convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism in a three-day meeting opening today at Ohio State University.

Leader of the discussion will be Kenneth E. Olson, new dean of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, one of the several schools now investigating the five-year plan with an idea of adopting it.

The chief advantage of a five-year course would be a greater emphasis in the study of social sciences, physical sciences, etc., which would give the journalism graduate a broader cultural background than is now possible under the present educational plan, and which would allow the schools to have complete control of the student for journalistic training in the final year.

Now Used at Columbia

The idea of the five-year course is not new. Deans of schools of journalism have been talking about it for several years. Columbia University, New York, already has adopted the general basis of the plan by accepting in its School of Journalism only students who have an undergraduate degree, and then super-imposing another year of work in journalism courses. The suggested new plan, however, would control not only the subjects which the student would take in his fifth year, but to a very large extent those subjects which he would be permitted to take as undergraduate courses.

The status of organizations of newspaper workers is also listed for discussion by the convention. The labor problems of newspaper and magazine writers and the maintenance of professional standards will be presented in papers on the American Newspaper Guild, the American Press Society, and Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity. The discussion will center around what the attitude and policy of teachers and schools of journalism should be toward these organizations.

Special attention will be given in roundtable meetings to developments in journalism which have brought changed or entirely new courses into the curriculum. Four papers will be presented on instruction in photography. Until recently journalism schools paid little attention to this field. But the recent trend of newspapers and magazines toward widespread use of photographs has brought about a new interest in the teaching of this subject.

Photography Courses Installed

In many instances, deans report, publications are asking journalism schools to send them trained people who can take good photographs as well as write good newspaper stories and magazine articles. The schools, in order to meet this demand, have installed courses in photography in conjunction with the courses in writing. Papers will also be given on "Instruction in Radio," and "Preparation for the Business Side of Publications."

In the field of journalistic research, papers will be presented on the English press system, American presidents and the press, contemporary American magazines, the influence of local advertising, on consumer knowledge of nationally advertised products, free and controlled circulation newspapers in the Chicago area, and public relations in Wisconsin administrative departments.

Four major addresses will be delivered at the convention in addition to the presidential speeches of Blair Converse of Iowa State University, who is president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and Lawrence Murphy of the University of Illinois, president of the Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

Dr. Alfred M. Lee of Yale University will address the convention on "Violations of Freedom of the Press in American Journalism"; Parker La Moore, chief of the Scripps-Howard bureau in Cleveland, Ohio, will describe the "Technique of Covering the News of a Major Strike"; and Dr. J. L. Morrill, vice-president of Ohio State University, will talk on the "Job of the Journalism Teacher."

Reporter Newspaper 'Key'

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28 (AP)—Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, urged the nation's journalism teachers today to assist the country's newspapers in better selection of prospective reporters and their training.

"The reporter is the keystone of this structure that has been entrusted to our care," he told the American Association of Teachers of Journalism at its twenty-fifth annual convention here. "Inculcate into your students a better realization of what a newspaper really is and its terrific responsibility and duty to society."

The Ocean Liner of Tomorrow

Wide World

French Design for Atlantic Travel

The accompanying drawing shows the design for a trans-Atlantic liner proposed by an official of the French Line. The funnelless ship would be 1350 feet long, or 350 feet longer than "No. 552," the sister ship of the Queen Mary. The specifications for the streamlined craft call for a speed of 37 knots, to make possible a crossing in 3½ days.

Milk Situation In New York City Becoming Tense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Arbitrary reduction of retail milk prices held many complications for New York City officials today as they faced a strike threat of milk wagon drivers, the ire of farm organizations and a hostile army of grocers, all of whom professed to see their economic position endangered by the fusion administration drive against middlemen's profits.

It was only at the request of Mayor La Guardia himself that the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local 584, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, deferred a strike against the four independent dairy companies participating in the municipal administration's plan to sell grade B bottled milk at nine cents a quart, or two cents under the normal retail price.

The union issued a strike call effective at 5 o'clock this morning, but agreed to talk matters over with the Mayor before proceeding to call out its membership. Independent dairymen, union officials charged, were underpaying drivers and in some cases had employed non-organization men to handle trucks.

Other Complaints

Additional complaints were made by the union to John L. Rice, New York City Health Commissioner, on the grounds that sales of low-priced milk from the tailboards of milk trucks was an "unsanitary practice" and violated regulations of the health department.

Labor trouble in the enormous milk distributing system essential to supplying the needs of New York City obviously would throw additional obstacles in the path of Mayor La Guardia's plan, which apparently met with only fair success when it got under way yesterday at 10 public markets throughout the city. Since grocers promptly met the new low price, and in some cases cut below it, independent dealers reported that sales were disappointing. They had planned a supply of 50,000 quarts, and some at least were dubious about disposing of even this small amount in a city which consumes 3,500,000 quarts every 24 hours.

More optimistic was William Fellowes Morgan Jr., commissioner of markets, under whose direction the milk distributing program is being carried out. The price reductions made by grocers already had benefitted thousands of consumers, and the independent dealers would have more customers as soon as the new service were sufficiently well known, Mr. Morgan said.

Voiced Opposition

Grocers, however, voiced loud opposition to the program, indicating they were forced to lose from a cent to a cent and one half a quart on fresh milk to hold their trade, and declaring that "dictator" La Guardia eventually would have New York City competing with them in the butter and egg business.

To the protest against losses from milk sales at nine cents a quart, Commissioner Morgan replied that grocers might use the city's program as a lever to force lower wholesale prices from distributors.

"Let me first of all make it clear that this experiment of permitting the sale of 9 cents a quart grade B milk in the city markets is not aimed at farmers," he said. "They are entitled to a fair return for their products. But it is a fact that consumers in this city have paid too much for their milk, more than most families could afford, and many children have had an insufficient amount of nourishment for that reason.

"There are many savings in distribution costs which can be effected by the companies, such as the elimination of excess ice, excess handling and excess profits.

"The department of markets is not selling milk. It enters into a business proposition whereby a number of companies agreed to pay the regular rentals for locations in our markets for the sale of milk to the public."

Hausfrau School For Office Girls Planned in Reich

BERLIN (AP)—The National Socialist women's organization is to have a "school for brides" in the belief that proper preparation for matrimony is the backbone of happiness in life-long marriage.

The Japanese idea of carefully instructing girls to become perfect spouses will find practical application when the first bride school opens in January with the consent of the authorities.

Schools for mothers will continue to be separate from those for the brides-to-be, however, since they need other instruction to mould "hausfraus out of office girls."

Moulding the factory girl and office worker into a housewife is the school's main aim. The government expects results to be such that it will grant a graduate an additional $40 for her marriage subsidy, usually $400.

During the six weeks' course prospective brides will live together in a model three-room household at the school, and practice household arts.

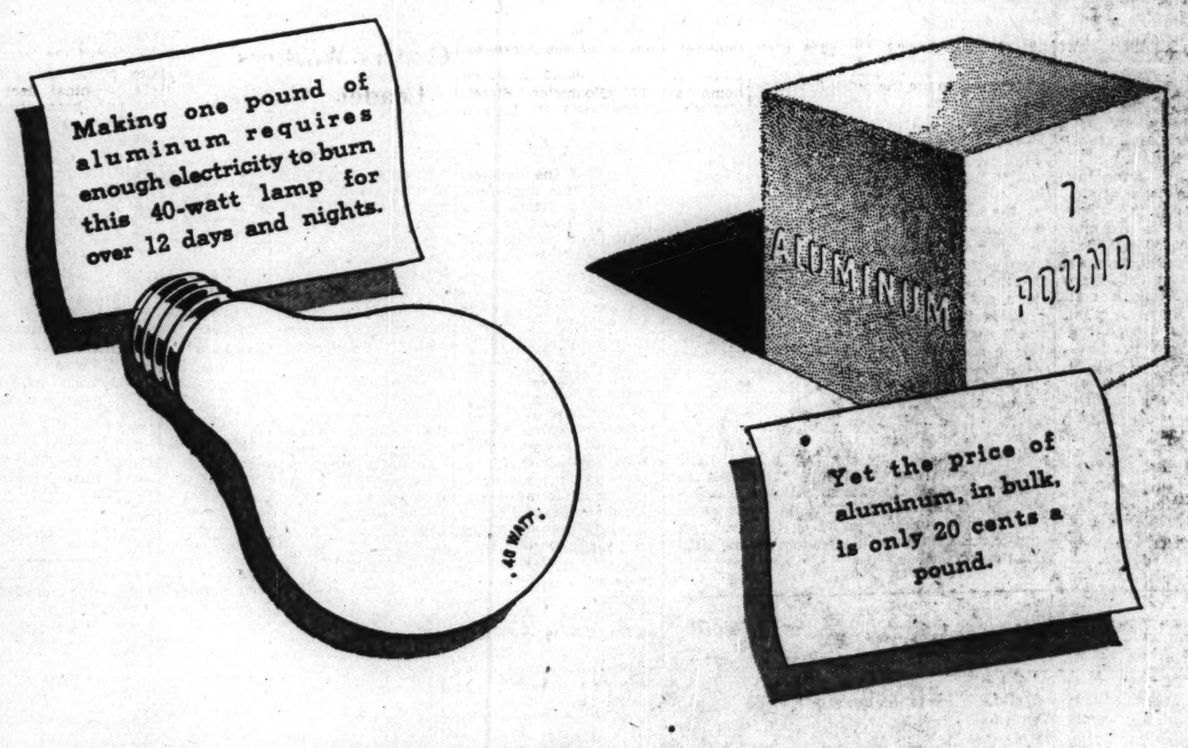
TVA Grants Pay Rise Of 5 P. C. for 8000

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority announced yesterday a new wage and hour schedule for 8000 skilled and unskilled workers, providing a maximum 40-hour week with overtime pay and an approximate increase of 5 per cent in wages.

The announcement, ending six weeks of conferences and negotiations between the TVA and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, will mean an increase in hourly wages of more than $500,000, the authority said.

AN EASY WAY TO UNDERSTAND WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE

ALUMINUM CHEAP


Making one pound of aluminum requires enough electricity to burn this 40-watt lamp for over 12 days and nights.
40 WATT
ALUMINUM
1 pound
Yet the price of aluminum, in bulk, is only 20 cents a pound.

YOUR WIFE WILL BE INTERESTED IN THIS FACT

Up to fifty years ago, aluminum was a precious metal. When Hall made his invention the commercial price was $8 a pound. But *we* knew aluminum would never amount to much until it was *really* cheap.

With the same kind of ore and essentially the same process, we are now able to produce raw aluminum to sell in bulk for 20 cents a pound. A lot of economies, big and little, have created that low price.

For instance, there is the matter of electricity.

Many expensive things must be done to get aluminum out of its ore. The final step calls for a lot of electricity. Enough electricity to supply an average home for 35 years is needed to make one ton.

To get enough cheap electricity to make aluminum cheap, we have invested millions in dams and powerhouses, often in remote sections of the country.

A lot of our money has gone into these plants, and into other big, efficient factories needed to make aluminum cheap. It is because others seemingly are unwilling to risk so heavy an investment that we are still the only company in this country making virgin aluminum.

It is because of these investments that we have been able to make raw aluminum so cheap that you see it everywhere.

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BUT *man* HAS MADE IT *CHEAP*
AND *PLENTIFUL* AND *STRONG*

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1937

New Personnel Setup Advised In Springfield

City Government Cost Is Too High, Research Firm Reports

Civil Service Hitch

Workers See Threat to Job Stability in Proposed Economy Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28—City workers here are stirred by proposals for new personnel management. Although the new plan, suggested by a public administration research firm, would provide wage increases for many workers it would also, a majority of them believe, reduce civil service protection.

Necessity for the change in administration is very great, the Griffenhagen and Associates firm of Chicago said in a report to the City Council. Springfield has good government, the firm said, but added the total pay roll was "astounding."

Better paid employees were advocated, but a much smaller number.

Breakdown Seen

Fred Telford, member of the staff of the Chicago firm which specializes in municipal administration and finance, asserted in a statement following the report that civil service in Massachusetts already has "broken down." He asserted that personnel organization with local control would renew the fundamental purpose of civil service and strengthen the morale of municipal employees.

The survey was made by the Griffenhagen concern as agent for a City Council personnel survey committee which has studied municipal departments for the past year. As the present City Council goes out of office this week, adoption of the report and enactment of the ordinance depends upon the viewpoint of a new administration. Mayor-elect Roger L. Putnam has asked department heads to make no salary changes in 1938 budget requests pending his study of the report, but he has given no further indication of his reaction to it.

"In relation to population, Springfield has more persons on its pay roll than almost any other; it has more than the best managed cities have," the report said. "The indications are that it has neither more nor better government service than some of these other cities."

System Held Need

The lack of systematic, uniform procedure in personnel matters among municipal departments was stressed as a fault in Springfield. To remedy conditions, the report proposed a personnel division to be established as an adjunct of either the Mayor or the City Auditor's office. Classification and pay scale plans would be applied to departments as they stand, all employees paid below the minimum having their pay raised. Those receiving more than the maximum or the scale suggested for their employment would not be changed. As vacancies arise in the service, they would be left either vacant or filled by transfer of persons from positions deemed unessential.

The ordinance included in the report would require each department head to list positions he regards as unnecessary or unproductive in his department and, by order of the Mayor, these would be labeled supernumerary and would not be filled when a vacancy occurs.

Mr. Telford estimated the initial cost to introduce the system would be $50,000, but he asserted that by 1941 it would eliminate between 200 and 300 positions and effect an annual saving of at least $200,000.

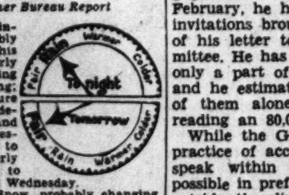
Need of Legislation

To accomplish desired results in personnel management, such as transfers in classification and pay, the report acknowledged that changes in civil service legislation would be necessary. It advocated that "efforts be made to secure modification of state laws relating to days off, removals, pay reductions and some other matters in order that existing procedure may be simplified and due weight may be given to the character and quality

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Snow, probably turning to rain this afternoon or early tonight, and ending Wednesday morning; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; clearing and colder late Wednesday; moderate to fresh southeasterly winds, shifting to northwesterly late Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Snow, probably changing to rain tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Snow flurries tonight and probably Wednesday morning; colder Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Maine: Snow tonight and probably Wednesday morning; warmer tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow or rain tonight followed by mostly cloudy Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast winds shifting to northwest late Wednesday over north portion and fresh shifting winds becoming northwest over south portion; snow tonight and Wednesday over north portion and rain or snow over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	22	Minneapolis	12	12
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	34	34	New York	38	32
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	44	42	Philadelphia	36	34
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	72	70	Washington	36	34

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 28.
B—Minimum, December 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:37 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Wednesday, 9:00 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

Track Fee Cut Backed By Committee Majority

In Boston Today

Race Fee Inquiry Report Is Ready

Reports of what went on behind closed doors today at the meeting of the sub-committee of the Executive Council, appointed to inquire into the State Racing Commission's reduction of the daily fee on horse tracks from $1000 to $400, indicate that the committee stands 2-to-1 in support of the commission's action.

This cut, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley said, showed on his books as a loss of $54,000 to the state.

Witnesses questioned today were Mr. Buckley and Charles F. Connors, chairman of the State Racing Commission.

It was admitted that the committee split, with Councillors Bayard Tuckerman Jr., of Hamilton, and Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville backing the commission, and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly opposed.

Lieutenant Governor Kelly declared it was an "outrage" that the press had been barred from the meeting. "A corporation such as Suffolk Downs, which made over $350,000 profit, according to its own figures, for working only 54 days a year, is not entitled to any particular consideration from the State Racing Commission. . . .

"In my opinion, consideration should be given to the Massachusetts taxpayer who is forced to work and worry 365 days a year and has little if any profit at the end of the year."

Councilor Tuckerman said: "The Commission had a perfect right to make the reduction under the law, and the state benefited by it. The reduction allowed the Agawam track to operate and brought into the state treasury about $250,000, compared to the reduction in fees of $54,000."

Councilor Burtnett declared there was no debate about the power of the commission to vote the reduction.

Chairman Connors was reported to have told the councilors that D. W. Gurnet, treasurer of the Agawam track, had communicated with the commission and pointed out that unless a reduction was voted it would not operate during the season.

Mr. Buckley discussed the stand of the Agawam track in its stating that to preserve the value of its assets it was necessary to operate the track on reduced fees.

The committee will draw up a formal report Monday for transmission to the Governor and Council Tuesday.

Time Limit Set On Milk Dealers

New England's ancient controversy over a federally operated milk pool reached the boiling point again today as 26 large milk dealers of Greater Boston appeared before Judge George Sweeney of the district court to deny charges of contempt arising from their failure to file regular reports and contribute to the costs of maintaining the pool.

Several weeks ago, Judge Sweeney ordered the dealers to report to the court and to contribute all money due to the pool. This the dealers failed to do. Today, the Judge informed the dealers that inability to pay was no excuse, that he would hold them directly liable to prosecution unless they complied at once with the court's orders.

Some of the dealers claimed they would go out of business if the court rule was enforced. Others had filed partial reports or made some contributions to the pool. But none had upheld the court order in full.

The Judge gave the dealers until next Monday to think it over.

Seek to Avert Truck Strike

In an effort to prevent a strike of 5000 truck drivers in Boston who demand substantial wage increases, the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation today called a joint conference of drivers and employers for tomorrow at 10 a. m. at the State House to settle the dispute.

Present contracts between the drivers and 250 companies expire on Friday and the board hopes to arrange a settlement of new contracts to prevent a strike which would seriously hamper all types of business in the city.

The drivers, represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, who now receive from $32 to $37 per week for 48 hours with time and a half for overtime, ask raises of from 30 to 50 per cent.

After 11 days of conferences between the union and the companies, represented by Attorney Ralph H. Cahouet, no agreement had been reached last night. It was then that Mr. Cahouet appealed to the state board to intervene and prevent a strike.

Pooh-Pooh to You, Says the Kickapoo

While Maine children in the Penobscot region eagerly awaited the arrival of Santa Claus and his galloping reindeer on Christmas Eve, the also long-awaited and rejuvenated old ice-breaker Kickapoo steamed quietly into Rockland under the starry skies, according to the Coast Guard headquarters in Boston.

Decommissioned last spring after many years of service on the Maine coast, the Kickapoo was brought back from retirement at Baltimore, Md., this fall, when no other boat was available for ice breaking in the Penobscot River and adjoining harbors.

Her progress up the coast has been watched with considerable interest recently. After an unexpected visit to Boston she was scheduled to proceed to Bangor, but instead, it was decided to make Rockland her base of operations for the winter.

Pending her arrival the patrol boat Travis has broken a way up the Penobscot on three occasions.

Chelsea Salary Cut to Continue

To maintain its pay-as-you-go policy, the City of Chelsea will be compelled to keep in effect for another year a 10 per cent salary reduction program inaugurated two years ago, according to Mayor Edward J. Voke today.

Under the mayor's system, city workers contribute 10 per cent of their wages to the city during the six months' period from April 1 to Sept. 1, returning to full pay during the winter months when more funds are needed for fuel and clothing.

The mayor said the reduction plan enabled the city to maintain a pension system permitting employees to retire on half pay.

Unless every possible curtailment is utilized, the mayor foresaw another increase in the city tax rate which now stands at the high figure of $42.60.

Aiken's Plea to G. O. P. Heads Still Brings Flood of Mail

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 28—Since Gov. George D. Aiken's letter to the Republican National Committee demanding a purge of the party organization, he has received letters by the hundreds from all over the country. He has also received scores of invitations to speak.

Although the governor will leave the state to fill three speaking engagements in January and February, he has not accepted any invitations brought to him because of his letter to the national committee. He has been able to answer only a part of the letters received and he estimated that the reading of them alone was equivalent to reading an 80,000 word book.

While the Governor has made a practice of accepting invitations to speak within the state whenever possible in preference to those from outside, the slim appropriation provided by the state, he said, would not permit him to make extensive acceptances of outside invitations unless he drew heavily on his private funds.

New Driving Aid

Inspector Gordon Sheehe of Newport, one of nine traffic officers in the United States who won traffic safety fellowships last summer, when interviewed this week at the Motor Vehicle Department, said he foresaw a possible new ally in the war against drunken driving in an invention called a "breath tester."

Back at the capital for Christmas vacation from work at the Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute, Inspector Sheehe said that if the breath tester is approved and is legally accepted, it will be certain to simplify the problem from the law enforcement viewpoint.

He said the studies have revealed that there is much more "driving while drinking" than had generally been believed. Investigation of 100 fatality cases as a cross section, he said, recently showed that in 25 per cent the persons involved had been intoxicated and that in 50 per cent of the accidents the motor vehicle operators had been using alcohol to some extent.

Inspector Sheehe was granted

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Labor at Odds Over Payments To Jobs Fund

Mention of Meehan for Watt's Place on Board Presents Paradox

Unions Want Test

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Organized labor will face the paradoxical situation of having to oppose, before the 1938 Legislature, its own representative of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission if Senator James P. Meehan, Lawrence Democrat, is named to succeed Robert J. Watt on the commission to represent workers.

Senator Meehan, advocate of eliminating the employee contribution of the unemployment insurance fund, is one of those persons being considered by Gov. Charles F. Hurley as successor to Mr. Watt. Mr. Watt is relinquishing his commission post and his position as secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to become assistant to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The paradox arises from the fact that the executive council of the State Federation has voted unanimously against any major changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law during the coming year. The federation will support only necessary corrective changes to make administration of the law more simple.

Meehan Favors Act Revision

The council's action was taken to provide direction for Kenneth I. Taylor, the new secretary-treasurer and legislative agent of the federation. It makes it imperative for Mr. Taylor to oppose stoutly two measures already filed by Senator Meehan for the consideration of the incoming legislature.

One of these proposals calls for the elimination of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund. The other would reduce from three weeks to one week the period any unemployed person, subject to the act, must wait before receiving the $5 to $15 a week benefit.

Thus, the possibility arises that Beacon Hill may enjoy the spectacle of organized labor opposing a measure sponsored by one of its own representatives. This situation cannot be avoided if Senator Meehan is appointed and if he pushes his proposal.

Want Time for Study

At the same executive council meeting, held a few days ago, the members voted to set aside a half-day at the federation's annual convention in August for discussion of possible changes in the unemployment compensation law.

At that time labor will have had an opportunity to study operations of the law for seven months. The system actually goes into full effect on Jan. 3 when unemployed persons will first register for benefit.

The amount of payment made to the unemployed during those seven months will provide an indication as to whether the employee contribution is needed to build up a reserve fund. Leaders of organized labor are watching particularly the drain of the present business recession upon this fund. It is possible the drain will be so large as to convince the leaders that the employee contribution is absolutely essential to efficient operation of the system.

Political Issue Raised

Meanwhile, it is understood that in some sections Governor Hurley's appointment of Senator Meehan would be looked upon as approval of the Senator's unemployment insurance law revision proposal.

Furthermore while Senator Meehan has participated in the labor movement for 25 years and at present is secretary of the State Building Trade Council, his appointment will not be greeted with unanimous enthusiasm by labor leaders.

Some of these leaders contend Senator Meehan's approach to the unemployment insurance problem will be almost entirely political because of his long service in the Legislature where the political effect of his actions has been important. However, it is understood, his appointment, if made, will not be opposed publicly by these leaders.

Edgar M. Mills

Nature Dons Its Coat of Ermine

By Frank B. Colby, Staff Photographer

A Scene in the Fenway, Boston, Today During the First Heavy Fall of Snow

Sibelius Pages Radioed Over Ocean to Boston

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Dr. Serge Koussevitsky raises his baton for attention preparatory to conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Helsinki University Male Chorus through Jan Sibelius's "The Origin of Fire," Friday afternoon, few in the hushed Symphony Hall audience will realize that the performance of this number was made possible by the eleventh-hour dispatch of a radio-photo bearing some missing parts.

Today, while the chorus was rehearsing in the Common Room of Lowell House, Harvard, the radio photo was being flashed from Leipzig, Germany, to New York. Thence, it will be brought to Boston by train, re-photographed and enlarged and the parts copied. And, for what is believed the first time ever, parts of a musical score will have been transmitted by radio in this way.

Decision to use the radio, first suggested almost as a joke, was arrived at when a package of parts went astray in the mails, according to John N. Burk, Symphony program annotator. Two packages—one containing the original score and the other some of the choral and instrumental parts—were mailed from Sibelius's publishers, Breitkopf and Hartel, Leipzig, on Nov. 18, in time to catch the Europa. One of the packages arrived, but the other did not. In fact, Dr. Koussevitzky had already planned to substitute another of Sibelius's choral-orchestral works for "The Origin of Fire" on his program.

As a last resort, George E. Judd, manager of the orchestra, yesterday telephoned to Richard G. Appel of the Boston Public Library music department, asking if perchance the library had a copy of the work.

"No, we haven't," replied Mr. Appel, adding with a laugh, "I guess the only way you'll get it will be by radio photo."

Mr. Judd didn't laugh. He sat right down and had the following wire sent to Breitkops:

"Sibelius Ukko Ursprung Des Feuers parcel containing score viola cello and bass parts failed to arrive. Boston Symphony Concert with Finnish University Chorus this Thursday (the rehearsal) desperate situation. Send immediately greatest speed radio photos of all pages missing parts not score. Pages to be reduced so that four will go on one 8x11 inches radio photo."

Came the answer today:

"Sibelius radio photos under way Breitkopf and Hartel."

Thus, what will be realized as warm Sibelius fire music on Friday was nothing but a monotonous, high-pitched whirr as it sped across the cold Atlantic today. In all, 14 pages of the original must be transmitted, said Mr. Burk. "Upon receipt, the miniatures will be enlarged and sufficient copies will be made to accommodate the orchestra.

Along with "The Captive Queen," "The Origin of Fire" will be given its American première at Symphony Hall this week. Lacking a conductor's score, Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct the second number from a piano arrangement.

Meanwhile, unaware of the dramatic solution of the crisis, some 50 fresh-faced young choristers filled the Lowell House Common Room at Harvard to bursting with sound as

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Ratsheskys Give Red Cross a Home

Within two months, Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross will be housed in a new home at 17 Gloucester Street, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky.

Announcement of this benefaction was made today by Joseph R. Hamlen, chairman of the chapter, who said a renovating committee was already at work planning to transform the large residence into departments which will be adequate for the chapter's increased activities.

This is the second gift of the former Minister to Czechoslovakia. In March, 1930, he gave the chapter its present home at 347 Commonwealth Avenue. This building, Red Cross officials said today, will revert to the Ratshesky Foundation.

Mr. Ratshesky for many years has been prominent in philanthropic activities and has always shown an ardent interest in the work of the national and local Red Cross organization. In addition to his diplomatic appointment by former President Hoover, he has served the nation, the state, and the community as a leader in many important business, philanthropic, political, and advisory capacities.

Snowfall Gives Promise of Ski Frolics Galore

After two days of excellent skating which filled city parks and recreation centers with a juvenile population, snow began to fall around nine o'clock this morning and within half an hour had covered the ice surfaces and decorated trees and shrubs in belated Christmas garb.

The Weather Bureau was conservative in its estimate of the snow's local value to the snow-starved ski fraternity. The best the Weather Man could do at noon was to scan his sheaf of reports and offer the prediction that the snow would change to rain late this afternoon or tonight, with a change to colder weather tomorrow morning.

In the western part of the State, however, the snow held. In some

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Quarry Workers' Leader Confirms Swing to C. I. O.

BARRE, Vt., Dec. 28 (AP)—John C. Lawson, secretary-treasurer of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America, today, confirmed reports that his organization had voted to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The union represents approximately 8000 members, Mr. Lawson stated, adding that, although three or four branches had not yet voted, their decision could not overcome the existing majority.

Mr. Lawson asserted that the change of national affiliation would result in no change in the name of the union, its officers or executive committee, and that the same policies would be maintained as under American Federation of Labor affiliation. He added further that the change would result in no difference in relations with the Granite Cutters' International Association, and would be completed by the first of the year.

Milford-Boston Bus Line Approved by City Council

In the City Council

"Why not have a bus line between Milford and Boston if this means bringing more people and presumably more shoppers into Boston stores?" asked John I. Fitzgerald, president of the Boston City Council, yesterday.

Since no one had a good answer to this query, the councillors did what Mr. Fitzgerald called a good turn not only to Boston stores but also to commuters out of Boston to such points as Westwood and Medfield who have been compelled in the past to rely wholly upon rail transportation or their own automobiles. The Council passed the ordinance permitting the operation of a bus line between Milford and Park Square with the right to unload patrons at Hyde Park.

Outbound buses would be allowed to take on passengers only as far as the Boston lines within which operate the Boston Elevated lines. Inbound buses within Boston boundaries could let off passengers but could not take them on. This same system is now in operation on the Boston to Worcester bus route.

Smooth sledding was far from evident as the bus measure came up for a vote. President Fitzgerald was forced to rush a barrage of arguments into the Faneuil Hall meeting place of the Council—isolated from its City Hall chamber by a threatened floor collapse—to convince councillors that the flight of industry out of Boston should be halted rather than ignored in the setting up barriers against the influx of people who would add to the support of local business.

Objects to "Chinese Wall"

Mr. Fitzgerald declared that failure to pass the measure would add to the "Chinese wall that is being built around the city," implying a closed door to outside trade. With downtown business blocks being vacated and the city faced with a $45 tax rate in 1938, he insisted upon a new deal for Boston business.

The ordinance was passed and now awaits only the signature of the Mayor before becoming law.

Although only in session for two hours yesterday, the Council spent one hour in executive session away

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Right This Way," a musical romance, with Guy Robertson, Tamara, Joe E. Lewis, Blanche Ring, Leona Powers and Thelma White. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The Far-Off Hills," comedy by Lennox Robinson presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players, with Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Frolis Mulhern and Arthur Shields. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

South Station—
Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, Ski Skill, Australia Color-Tour, newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "45 Fathers," with Jane Withers and Thomas Beck. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:35. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:15.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Bullets or Ballots," starring Edward G. Robinson and Joan Blondell. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Walking on Air," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 12, 2:40, 5:35, 9:30. Tomorrow: "The Petrified Forest," featuring Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Also "The Bride Walks Out," with Barbara Stanwyck and Gene Raymond.

Hub—
"Portia on Trial," featuring Heather Angel and Neil Hamilton. 9:25 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "The Duke Comes Back," with Allan Lane and Heather Angel. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and June Lang. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone and Barbara Read. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

University—
"The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. Also "Fight for Your Lady," with John Boles and Ida Lupino. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Little Lord Fauntleroy," starring Freddie Bartholomew. Also Walt Disney Cartoons.

Boston—
"She's Got Everything," starring Helen Broderick and Victor Moore. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 7:43, 10:25. Stage: The Three Stooges.

Uptown—
"It's Love I'm After," featuring Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer and Bert Lahr. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Dr. Socrates," starring Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 4, 6:56, 10:05. Also "History Is Made At Night," With Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. 8:50 to 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Nancy McCord in "Swing Santa, Swing."

Keith Memorial—
"Hitting a New High," starring Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:17, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

State and Orpheum—
"The Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. State: 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:40. Also Robert Benchley's "How to Start the Day."

Fine Arts—
"Mayerling." 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Exeter—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor and June Lang. 3:20, 6:30, 9:15. Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Paul Lukas. 1:55, 4:50, 7:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. Scollay 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 6:50, 9:30. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:35, 9:40. "Daughter of Shanghai," with Anna May Wong and Charles Bickford. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, conducted by Serge Koussevitzky, Raya Garbousova, cellist. 3.

Tomorrow

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on "Stained Glass" with Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Boston Public Library—
Lecture on "Modern Art" by Dr. Paul J. Sachs. 3.

Harvard Club—
Lecture on "Modern Art" by Dr. Paul J. Sachs. 5:15.

Women's City Club—
Lecture on "Modern Art" by Dr. Paul J. Sachs. 8:15.

Boston Public Library—
Lecture on "Modern Art" by Dr. Paul J. Sachs. 8:15.

**Boston Art Club

Abbey Players in 'The Far-Off Hills'

The Arts in Boston

Once more the Abbey Theater Players of Dublin are among us, trailing new clouds of glory from an eleven-weeks season in New York. Last night at the Copley, they opened what we hope will be a long stay with Lennox Robinson's charming comedy, "The Far-Off Hills." There was a very large audience, which received the visitors warmly and lingered after the final curtain until F. R. Higgins, the director, made a graceful speech of thanks.

The performance was of the familiar quality, perhaps even a little refined over those of former days—though that feeling is possibly due to the pleasure of seeing this company of fine artists again after a long interval. Barry Fitzgerald, of course, is wasting his sweetness in the desert air of Hollywood, but the other stand-bys are here, and in their old form. Mr. Fitzgerald's part in this play was a minor one, but his comedic gift lent it a distinction that is missed.

F. J. McCormick's Harold Mahony remains a masterly interpretation, keenly conceived and subtly realized through an interior motivation, expressed in line and movement as much as by voice and facial manifestation. Eileen Crowe manages with a seemingly increased smoothness the difficult transformation of Marian in the last act from a priggish young woman to a joyous creature who transfers her liking for management from her relatives to the whole town. Arthur Shields, too, appears to have strengthened his understanding of the "pushing" Pierce, who brings about the transformation.

Miss Delany continues to score her points with the audience. Unfortunately, the cadences of her speech and certain mannerisms of action have become clichés of style with her, and the habit of letting her facial expression reflect her pleasure in the audience reaction instead of revealing the thoughts of the character she is playing impairs the artistic quality of her work. Miss O'Connor and Miss Mulhern as the two girls, Mr. Carolan as the father, and Mr. Dolan and Miss Craig in lesser roles contribute expertly to the success of the performance.

L. A. S.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting, offered a program, Russian in aspect since it embraced works from both the old and the new Russia and included a Caucasian girl, Raya Jarbousova, as soloist.

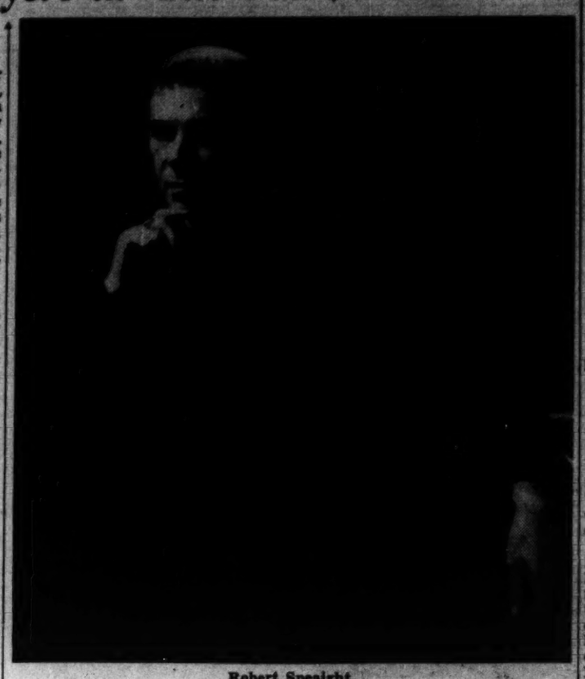
The program opened with Starokadomsky's Concerto for Orchestra and proceeded to the Boccherini Concerto in B flat major, for cello and orchestra. After the intermission came a second cello item, Tchaikovsky's Variations on a Rococo Theme, and to close, the Tchaikovsky "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia.

The Starokadomsky work was recently reviewed in this column, following its first performances here at a Friday concert. It is music to which one should bring alert faculties, if he would gain the most from it. The performance last night in every way equalled that of the previous performance. In fact, in some respects it seemed to this commentator that several passages in the final movement came through with even greater clarity.

Miss Garbousova again played with assurance and with complete control of her bow arm. It was unfortunate that her intonation did not match the dexterity with which she accomplished difficult passages in bowing. There were moments, however, numbers of them, when her tone was of a lovely quality and her technique fully adequate to the task in hand.

The final orchestral work was endowed with all the effulgence which Dr. Koussevitzky can summon when the text is of material which warrants the display of this characteristic, and orchestra and conductor were generously applauded.

G. M. S.



Robert Speaight

Who Will Play Thomas à Becket in the Production of T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," Which Ashley Dukes and Gilbert Miller Will Bring to Boston Jan. 31

Boston Stage Notes

Ashley Dukes and Gilbert Miller will present T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" for a fortnight at an unspecified theater in Boston beginning Jan. 31, opening an American tour with the original English company. Robert Speaight plays Becket. The play has been seen hereabouts only in a production at Harvard College.

Ian Hay's comedy, "The Housemaster," resumed performances last night at the Plymouth.

Other continuing attractions are Charlotte Greenwood in "Leaning on Letty," at the Wilbur, and the new musical, "Right This Way," at the Shubert.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will bring her new monodrama, "Edna, His Wife," based on the Margaret Ayer Barnes novel, into the Colonial next Monday night.

Women Clerks' Wage Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 28—Following a study to determine a definite wage scale for City Hall women clerks by the Taxpayers' Association and the City Council, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin announced today that a minimum weekly wage of $16.50 is suggested for beginners with a $1 weekly increase each year up to a maximum of $1400 a year. The report would ban married women whose husbands are able to support them. Present single employees who marry must resign within 30 days after marriage.

Finnish Singers Practice Amid Colonial Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

they rang out music of their native land in rehearsal this morning. The Helsinki University Male Chorus is now making its first concert tour of the United States—an occasion which links modern Finland with the colonial America of 300 years ago, when Finns and Swedes settled on the Delaware River. So it seemed rather appropriate that their fine, clear voices should be heard in a room decorated by a mural pageant of early American history.

The Helsinki University Chorus was founded in 1883 and is said to be the leading men's singing organization in Finland. Its members are all University of Helsinki students or graduates. Sibelius, whose works they will present Friday and Saturday, is an honorary member of the organization.

Following an additional rehearsal today as well as visits to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other points of interest, the young men will be given a dinner this evening. Their first rehearsal under Dr. Koussevitzky comes tomorrow morning. After Boston, the chorus will journey to Worcester, New York (they made an appearance over the RCA Magic Key program on Sunday), Princeton, N. J., Washington, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Ann Arbor and New Haven. They will return for a concert in Cambridge on Jan. 7.

One of their most impressive experiences so far in this country—they have been here since Dec. 22—was hearing the Boston Symphony last week-end.

Motor Plate Issue To Date 279,378

Yesterday—the first day of the annual post-Christmas rush of next year's registration plates—29,233 sets were issued, according to Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles. To date a total of 279,378 pairs of 1938 plates have been issued—an increase of about 50,000 over the same date last year.

Mr. Gilley today urged motorists who do not want to find themselves without plates on New Year's Day to apply at once at one of the 21 offices of the registry, in the various parts of the State.

D. S. Davis Gets New Post

ORANGE, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—Dwight Shaw Davis, principal of the Orange high school since 1928, was elected last night to be principal of the Leominster high school, to take effect Feb. 7. He is a former member of the executive board of the state teachers' association.

Finnish Tones at Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

Helsinki University Chorus Rehearses Before Director Martti Turunen

'Facts About Oil Royalties' Given By Boston Better Business Bureau

"Facts You Should Know About Oil Royalties," latest addition to the series of "Fact" booklets distributed by the Boston Better Business Bureau, is now available to the public. It is divided into two parts, the first being a list of questions most frequently asked Better Business Bureaus by oil investors—with their answers, and the second being part of an address given by Lloyd N. Nash, oil and lease expert of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"In no other form of investment or speculation is the consumer so greatly in need of factual information," says the preface, "as in oil royalties, working interests, oil payment assignments, leasehold interests, etc. In no other form is factual information so difficult to obtain. The prospective purchaser seldom knows what facts he should obtain, or how to interpret such information when it is obtained.

"No one should put his money into any proposition which he does not completely understand and concerning which he does not have all essential information. This booklet is intended to explain what oil royalties are and the information a prospective purchaser should have before parting with his money."

Paragraphs are numbered in the margins and an index listing everything from "doodle bugs"—oil locating devices—and "hot oil" to participating mineral deeds and oil and gas payment assignments, refers to these numbers.

Concluding his address, given before a conference of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., Mr. Nash is quoted:

"It is often said the difference between a good and a bad oil investment is the price paid. Of course, that is true of any investment, but oil and gas are diminishing assets—values vary with time, so a good or bad investment in oil or gas production is dependent upon the amount of future recovery from the property—not what the property has done in the past."

This new booklet, like those which preceded it in the series, represents an effort on the part of the more than 50 Better Business Bureaus in the United States and Canada, to answer many questions from the public before they asked, and to give out understandable information which will enable individuals to avoid unpleasant experiences instead of having to seek aid from the bureaus in extricating themselves from difficulties into which they have been led by racketeers and fraudulent agents.

According to Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the Boston bureau, the issuance of the "Fact" booklets is "a form of consumer education that is effective and practical and of mutual benefit to consumers and business."

The booklets may be obtained from the more than 500 business houses in Boston which are members of the local bureau, or from the bureau headquarters at 80 Summer Street.

Farming College In Maine Shows 86 P. C. Increase

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 28 (AP)—Rapidly growing interest in agricultural education in Maine was noted today by Agricultural Commissioner Frank P. Washburn as he reviewed developments of 1937.

The University of Maine's college of agriculture, he said, had 615 students this year, an 86 per cent increase in four years.

Confident over the 1938 farm outlook, Mr. Washburn prepared to continue attempts to widen the market for Maine seed potatoes by planting "test plots" in Florida this winter.

The 1937 tuber crop, he said, totaled 48,503,000 bushels, 4,425,000 bushels above 1936, and so far 8964 carloads of the 1937 crop have been inspected prior to shipment, against 7223 carloads at the same time last year.

Apple production fell off, from 1,854,000 bushels in 1936 to 1,147,000 bushels. Maine had a "bumper" blueberry crop this year and a normal hay crop of "fine" quality. Grain production, Mr. Washburn said, was "slightly below normal."

Although dairy products totaled less than in 1936, prices held steadier, Mr. Washburn reported.

Maine corn growers, by fall plowing, made a "real entomological victory" of the perennial battle against the corn borer, Mr. Washburn added.

The annual Maine egg-laying contest, the commissioner said, produced "remarkable records," including a world's mark of 334 eggs laid by one hen in 357 days.

Snow

(Continued from Page 9)

districts it reached a depth of 10 inches by early afternoon outside of Springfield, and brightened the prospects for winter sports over the holiday week-end.

In Franklin County towns a fall of eight to 10 inches was recorded, and a depth of four inches in Pittsfield and Northampton. The new fall put a good cover on the trails on Mt. Graylock.

The low reading for the night is expected to be in the lower 30's.

At noon the snow was still falling. The temperature at that hour was 32 degrees, against a low for the night of 22.

To the North, an unexpected cold wave, accompanied by snow, pushed the mercury down to 18 degrees below zero at Greenville, Maine, according to the Portland bureau. At Eastport the reading was eight degrees above.

Portland reported 10 degrees above, the coldest so far this winter.

Laundries Lose As 'Throw-Away' Sheets Appear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 28—New freedom for the housewife is promised by the development of tablecloths, napkins, pillow cases, sheets and similar articles to sell at prices less than the usual cost of laundering. When soiled they can be thrown away.

The products are made of a purified cellulose, brother to cellophane, rayon and imitation leather. Brown Company are the manufacturers and the various new articles will go under the trade name of "Pervel." One of the first uses made of pervel was in babies' diaper linings. It is planned soon to have it available in printed patterns for draperies, curtains, fancy costumes, shelving, etc.

Articles which attracted particular attention at the initial showing recently were a shower curtain which had been made water repellant and a compact space-saving trailer set of pillow cases, tablecloths, napkins, hand towels and dish cloths. The most spectacular use was in a fancy ball dress. Even when closely inspected the dress seemed made of fine taffeta.

Pervel is protected by a combination of patents and formulas, but the basic material is a substance called solka obtained from northern spruce trees.

It has the pleasant, soft feeling characteristic of broadcloth or percale, yet is absorbent, strong when wet, and drapes like a fine linen. Oddest of all, it is actually dirt resistant. Dirt does not cling to its smooth surface the way it does to average fabrics.

New Haven Line 11-Month Deficit Hits $6,545,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported today a deficit for November of $992,855, swelling the deficit for the first 11 months of 1937 to $6,545,000.

The railroad showed a net income of $352,691 for November, 1936, and had a deficit of $4,091,865 for the first 11 months of last year.

Gross revenues for November, 1937, were $6,197,232, a decrease of $831,554, or 11.8 per cent under November a year ago, the report stated. Freight revenues decreased $747,152, or 18.8 per cent, while passenger revenue increased $27,100, or 1.2 per cent.

The report attributed an increase of $389,095, or 8.2 per cent, in operating expenses for the month to "the general increase in wages awarded to non-operating and train service employees, application of cast steel side frames to freightcars, repairs to locomotives and passenger train cars and additional roadway maintenance."

Virginia Symphony Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28—Leaders of music in Virginia plan statewide support of a symphony orchestra which will bring music to thousands of ordinary people "for fun, for joy and for pleasure." The aim of the plan, to make music in Virginia as cheap and popular as the Saturday movie party of the average family, was set forth by Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff, director of the Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
New York	Dec. 29	Cherbourg	Jan. 6	Dec. 29 1:00 pm	Dec. 29 8:00 pm
*Amer. Traveler	Dec. 31	Havre	Jan. 10	Dec. 30 8:00 pm	Dec. 31 8:00 am
†Amer. Trader	Dec. 31	Plymouth	Jan. 9	Dec. 30 8:00 pm	Dec. 31 12 noon

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Jan. 3	Dec. 30 4:00 pm	Dec. 30 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Jan. 8	Jan. 1 4:00 pm	Jan. 1 7:30 pm
Maliko	San Francisco	Jan. 18	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Jan. 15	Jan. 10 4:00 pm	Jan. 10 7:30 pm

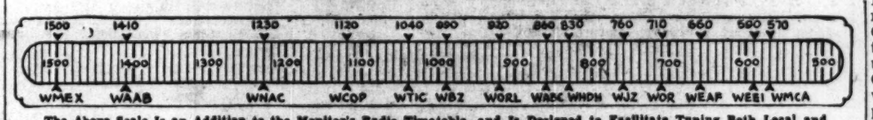
*France, Italy, and Southern Europe only. †Except France, Italy, and Southern Europe.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news..	Don Van Wart, piano...	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates" ...	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour..	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie".	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 All Hands on Deck	orch.; sports	Rhythmaires; orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist; talks.	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
7:15 "Screen Scoops" ..	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Dramatizations .....
7:30 Helen Menken in	Olen Darwin, songs....	Hendrik Van Loon	"Headlines"	"Three Shadows": vocal
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vic Arden's Orchestra.	Organ; songs	Dramatic sketch	Perley Stevens' Orch....
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch..	Sammy Kaye's Orch..	Wordcaster .....
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch..	Jack Ward .....
8:30 Al Jolson; Ruby	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Studio speaker .....
8:45 Keeler; orchestra.	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orch....	Commentator .....
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orch....	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Horace Heidt's Orch....	terviews	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour .....
9:45 lege; c'mdy; music	NBC Night Club	Ruby Mercer; Lum	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	and Abner; Lanny	New York hockey game	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet..	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
10:30 Del Casino, songs	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip" ..	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
10:45 "Night Music"	Orchestra; trio	"Top Hatters"; Orch..	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Perley Stevens' Orch..
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; reports	News Service	Musical comments; organ	Don Gilberto's Orchestra
11:15 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Like It....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra..	Don Gilberto's Orchestra
11:30 L. Noble's Orch..	Music As You Like It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame" .....
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Like It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame" .....

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock ..	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Comedy Stars" ..	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music..	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ..	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"..	Organ recital	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 "Radio Almanac"..	Studio musicale	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Music; fashions ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 "As You Like It"..	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Network speaker	"Music for You" .....
9:15 Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lesson; talk ....
9:30 Fiddlers Fancy ...	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Echoes From Italy"...
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Mary Marlin; sketch ..	"Mrs. Wigg"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge ..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"John's Other Wife" ..	Choir Loft; organists.	Popular songs .....
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music" ..	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum; talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 "Four Stars"	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	David Harum; sketch..	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital .....
11:15 Dramatic sketch ..	"The Road of Life" ..	Backstage Wife; sketch.	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service ..	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch.	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singing Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather .....
12:45 Our Gal Sunday..	Home Hour; guest	"Martha and Hal"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Betty and Bob" ..	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Betty Crocker" ..	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies" ..	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Treasures in Melody ...	Perley Stevens's Orch
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Commentator	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:00 News for women...	"Swingtime Trio"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Music and Comedy	"Classical Album" ....
2:15 Popular songs	Let's Talk It Over.....	Woman commentator	Music for the School...	"Classical Album" ....
2:30 Madison Ensemble.	"Waltz Favorites"	Piano duo; songs	Sport Matinee	"Melody Express" .....
2:45 Carol festival	"Waltz Favorites"	"Musical Roundup"	Stage Door Memories ..	"Melody Express" .....
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties ..	Pepper Young's Family.	Conn Orchestra	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 Ray Block's Orch..	Continental Varieties ..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Conn Orchestra	"Gems of Melody" ....
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"..	Little Show	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	Studio program .....
3:45 Network speaker ..	Met. Opera discussion	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Studio speaker	Studio program .....
4:00 "Musical Sampler"	Stocks; club matinee;	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Sport reports .....
4:15 "Musical Sampler"	Kogen's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light" ..	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:30 Voters' program ..	National Congress of	Mary Marlin; sketch..	Sports report	Harmony team .....
4:45 Network speaker ..	Parents and Teachers.	"The Road of Life" ..	Sports report	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon...	Dance music; talk	Don Van Wart, piano	Sports report	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates" ..	Sports report	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour ..	"The Singing Lady" ..	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports report	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie ..	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News; sport talk ..	News; Evening Revue..	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Musical programs ..	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orch. ...	Dinner concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra.
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Easy Aces"; sketch ..	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service .	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Studio feature	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens; orchestra..
7:45 Bowie Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	Jean Sablon, songs	Vocalist; organist	Perley Stevens's Orch..
8:00 Helen Oilheim as	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	"One Man's Family":	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 "Schumann-Heink"	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Studio speaker .....
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	WLW Operetta	Miss Gerry's Swing ....
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Choir recital	and orchestra	WLW Operetta	Organ concert .....
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Rose Bowl reunion	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Federal Theater: Por-
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or..	Sports interviews	Hall Tonight"; Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	traits in Oil .....
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish":	NBC Minstrel Show	land; Players; or-	"Let's Visit"; informal	Perley Stevens's Orch
9:45 dramatic sketch ..	NBC Minstrel Show	chestra; guest artists.	home interview	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 work drama	Nela Day, songs; orch.	rade"; Dick Powell;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Dance music .....
10:30 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interludes"	screen players; soloists;	Melodies from the Skies:	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Waltz Interludes"	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Jimmy McHale's Orch
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service...	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra..	Lew Conrad's Orch....	lem"; variety .....
11:30 Nimber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Studio talk	Michael Zarin's Orch. .	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Nimber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch. .	lem"; variety .....

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 29

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Dec. 29

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Mill Reopenings Cut Fall River Pleas for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 28—When Fall River city officials smiled yesterday it was not only because of pleasant memories of holiday festivities. They had good reason for satisfaction in noting that resumption of activities by several previously idle cotton mills had cut down the number of new applicants for relief.

Reports from the Public Welfare department showed a net gain of only 28 cases for the week just ended, compared to 248 for the preceding week. The number of applicants for relief last week was 180, compared to 352 for the previous week.

The total number of cases on the rolls of the Public Welfare department on Christmas Day, however, was 3514—the largest since Dec. 15, 1935. At the same date a year ago the figure was 1958.

Of the 3514 cases, 2455 were given aid at the commissary, 1051 were given cash, and eight were supplied with fuel. Milk checks numbered 2589.

Audience Millennium: It's Here When Toscanini Is Radiocasting

Crowd's on time, no programs rustle, when he conducts — Amos 'n' Andy change their sponsors—and now a Mickey Mouse program.

Behind the Microphone

Imagine an audience that arrived on time, that didn't rustle its programs, that clapped when it was allowed and not otherwise. This practical millenium of audience behavior occurred at the première concert, conducted by Arturo Toscanini with the National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra last Saturday evening.

That radiocasting has been able to effect a change like this in audiences is perhaps partly due to the strict demands of time itself, which the NBC must control down to the last minute. A theater curtain can be held, but a radio audience can't be kept waiting or it will tune elsewhere. Those fortunate ones who received admissions to the Toscanini concert at the Radio City studios knew they'd have to be there on time or they would miss a good portion of the concert before the doors would be opened again.

From the moment the music began, listeners must have realized that the orchestra was under the absolute control of a conductor who knew exactly what he wanted out of it. Reaction to composers is different with everyone, but to this reviewer the Mozart Symphony seemed to give the most pleasure. The Brahms's First Symphony seemed more positively done because of the energetic tympani beat which Mr. Toscanini set at the opening.

For New Year's Day Mr. Toscanini has chosen the lengthy Schubert Symphony in C major, two movements from Beethoven's String Quartet in F major, Op. 135, and the Richard Strauss tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration."

Amos 'n' Andy Switch

It sems incredible now that thousands of telegrams, letters and telephone calls poured into the NBC headquarters in 1929 when the radiocast time of Amos 'n' Andy was changed. We are reminded of this by the fact that Amos 'n' Andy are due to change sponsors at the end of the year for the first time since they were heard on the NBC network. On Monday, Jan. 3, they will be heard under the auspices of the Campbell Soup Company.

No change is contemplated in their blackface act and Bill Hay will continue to give his cheerful "Here they are" at the introduction of each script. The air time remains the same, 7 p. m., and the NBC-Red network will be employed, though it is being extended to include some Canadian stations.

Mickey Mouse on Air

Walt Disney, creator of "Mickey Mouse," will bring his movie characters to the radio for the Pepsodent Company, the present sponsors of Amos 'n' Andy, beginning Sunday, Jan. 2. Mickey Mouse will be a once a week 30-minute program on Sundays at 5:30 p. m. over the NBC-Red network (WNAC, Boston). What this actually means is that the actors and actresses whose voices are heard in the Disney movie shorts will move over to the NBC studios in Hollywood once a week to put on their act there.

Only one actress we recall ever succeeded in getting out from behind the anonymity which had been made for her by delineating a cartoon character. That was Mae Questel, who was "Betty Boop." She was heard as soloist in her own right for quite a period.

On Their Own

It's often hard for members of the same family to achieve their own reputations, especially when overshadowed by the greater reputations of a parent or older sister or brother. But several seem to be doing very nicely under this handicap. The newest example is Karen Flagstad, who will sing from Oslo on the "Magic Key" program on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 2 p. m., over the NBC-WJZ network. Another instance is that of Jim Ameche, who is doing very well in the "First Nighter" dramatic series in which his brother, Don, rode to motion picture fame. Then there is Bob Crosby, Bing's brother, who struck out for himself first as soloist and then as a band leader. He has achieved quite a "swing" reputation.

Whiteman Returns

It sounds like old times to have a program billed as Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, with Bing Crosby as soloist. When Paul Whiteman begins his new air series over the Columbia network on Friday, Dec. 31 at 8:30 p. m., Bing Crosby will be guest soloist. Bing will sing "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame" and "Basin Street Blues," two songs which were popular when he was with the Rhythm Boys, who were part of the Whiteman unit. He will also sing two songs from a current picture. It is understood that it is a quid pro quo arrangement—that is, you'll be hearing Mr. Whiteman on one of Bing's "Music Hall" programs Thursday evenings.

Mr. Whiteman's new program will resemble the Vallee and Crosby air programs presenting guest soloists and popular music. Oliver Wakefield, English comedy monologist, will be master of ceremonies. The first five programs will be heard in Hollywood. After that Mr. Whiteman will come to New York, and Deems Taylor, who has created a reputation for himself in this sort of work, will comment on the Whiteman music.

Presidential Address

The address of President Roosevelt at the annual Jackson Day dinner of the Democratic National Committee will be relayed to the country on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 9:30 p. m., over the Columbia network.

The opening of the regular session of Congress will be radiocast on Monday, Jan. 3, at 12 noon, over the major networks. Plans are being made to carry the President's message also.

Hector Bolitho, author of a recent biography on the Duke of Windsor and an intimate of England's nobility and diplomatic leaders, will contrast the change between the rather reticent Duke of York and the present King George VI in a talk over the British Broadcasting Corporation's network. It will be picked up and relayed here by CBS on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 1:30 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

Bert Lawson; Maurice Seymour

Approach of the New Year Brings Changes in Radio Fare

Upper—Charles J. Correll, at Left, and Freeman F. Gosden, Center, the Andy and Amos of Radio Fame, Are Changing Sponsors on N. B. C. After All these Years. In the Top Center Picture They're Deep in a Bit of Dialogue
Lower—Alice Cornet, C. B. S. Blues Singer in "The Songshop"

Inset—Walt Disney, Who Will Put Mickey Mouse on the Air
Karen Flagstad, Sister of Kirsten Flagstad, Who Will Be Guest Soloist in the Magic Key Program Jan. 2

Upper—Paul Whiteman and His Crew Return to the Columbia System Dec. 31.
Lower—Helen Menken, Dramatic Actress, Heard in the Serial "Second Husband" Over C. B. S.

Milford-Boston Bus Line Approved

(Continued from Page 9)

from the eyes and ears of the assembled 50 or more spectators interested in the conduct of the affairs of the city.

The public was let in, however, on a mild disturbance over the proposed appointment of a constable at a salary of $1700. Councillor Shattuck thought that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield was following too closely in the steps of his predecessor, James M. Curley, in trying to push through appointments before the new mayor came in. Nevertheless, Charles J. McGrath was voted in as constable by the Council to the tune of 17 to 1, with Councillor Shattuck alone dissenting.

Barber Ordinance Amended

The Council also approved an amended ordinance requiring 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. hours for all barber shops with 9 p. m. closing time on Saturdays and holidays. This ordinance also requires Mayor Mansfield's approval.

Other points discussed out of executive session were a proposed study of New York's system of distributing milk to welfare recipients and the new police program of distributing gifts to children at Christmas time.

Usually, the Council adjourns its weekly sessions after 5 p. m. But this week, having called another meeting for next Friday in order to cancel the Monday's meeting after New Year's Day, the meeting yesterday was suddenly adjourned at 4 p. m. A surprised public filed out like baseball fans "rained out" in the third inning.

W. Clifford Harvey

Personnel

(Continued from Page 9)

of service performed by officers and employees as well as to the length of service."

Instead of negotiating with civil service officials in Boston on all personnel matters, the report envisaged the personnel division as the civil service agent in Springfield, combining state supervision and local control. Prior to submitting the report, the committee and Mr. Telford met with Thomas H. Green, Civil Service Commissioner, to discuss this point. Mr. Green declined to commit himself or the department except to the consideration of a formal proposal in writing. The feat of dovetailing civil service and local personnel administration is recognized as the chief obstacle to full operation of the system. Authors of the report contend, however, that partial application of the report would be beneficial.

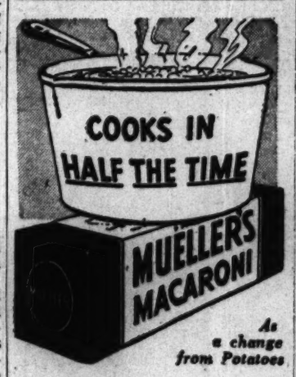
Basically, the report establishes a minimum rate of pay of $16 a week for any municipal employee. Labor would be paid not less than 56 cents an hour while all clerical help would start at $1000 a year. The $8000 salary of the Mayor is set as the maximum for municipal officers.

A Producer's Rights

A producer must keep a play running three weeks to share in the motion picture rights.

China's Population

Estimates of the total population of China range from 331,000,000 to 496,000,000.



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Aiken's Plea to G. O. P. Head Still Brings Flood of Mail

(Continued from Page 9)

leave of absence from the motor vehicle department last fall. He expects to return to his duties as inspector in the Rutland district when his course at Northwestern is finished next June.

Ski Tow Planned

An affidavit of proposed issue of capital stock was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on Wednesday by Waterbury Sports, Inc., stating that it had been voted to issue 200 shares of $5 par value common stock in exchange for one ski tow and equipment valued at $1000.

Six Licenses Suspended

Four out of six license suspensions issued this week by the State Motor Vehicle Department were for driving while intoxicated. The operating license of Perley G. West of Fairfield was suspended for six years for a second offense.

Christmas Trees

Two hundred and forty carloads of Christmas trees were shipped out of Vermont via the two main railroad lines of the State. Besides these, an uncounted number of trees left the State by motor truck. Total shipment of trees from the State are estimated at close to 500,000.

Auto Accident Toll

The State Motor Vehicle Department reports that the 1937 automobile fatality toll in Vermont had been exceeded by one. Six fatalities during the first two weeks of December raised the fatalities total to 98. Five fatalities during the corresponding period in 1936 brought the total to 97 on Dec. 16 of that year.

Reports of accidents of all types to Dec. 20 this year total 4196, as compared with 4898 a year ago.

Christmas Holiday

State employees had an extra long holiday week end. State offices were closed from Friday noon until Monday morning. The Governor in making the announcement said he realized that many of the employees came from distant parts of the state and he wanted to give them ample time in which to reach their homes for Christmas day.

Federal employees finished work for the week on Thursday night, for a full three days vacation, having had to work both Columbus day and Bennington battle day which the state employees had off.

Wage Scale Debated

Opinions on the proper wage to be paid common labor employed on the Lameille river flood control project in the town of Johnson varied from 30 cents to 55 cents an hour at a hearing here before J. W. Fleming, a department of labor representative, acting as a referee.

Funds available for the project are divided into two categories—$20,000 of relief funds and $20,000 of flood control money. Mr. Fleming said his decision on the prevailing wage scale for the project would probably be ready within three weeks.

Railroads in Vermont

Total losses of nearly $3,600,000 against aggregate profits of a little less than $700,000 were reported here by representatives of 10 railroads operating in Vermont, at a hearing before the Public Service Commission.

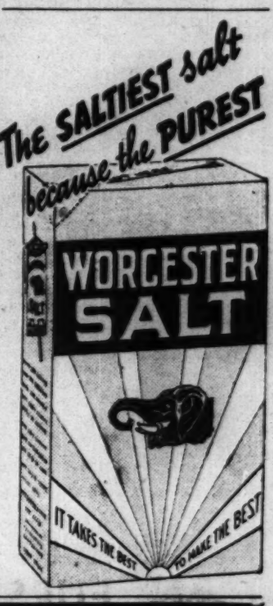
Only four of the 10 roads reported a profit. Increases in wages and taxes and decreased revenue during the last three months of the year were given as reasons for the poor showing of the various lines.

As a result of the hearing all of the railroads were exempted for another year from paying a share toward elimination of grade crossings.

Relics Found In Old Building

An old building on Adams Street, Milton Lower Mills, dating back to early Colonial days, and being torn down to make room for a modern filling station, attracted collectors and fanciers of antiques as workmen removed parts today.

Brick from the foundation is claimed valuable by one dealer because it matches other clay brick of the early period in American construction. The front door was sold to a Houston, Texas, dealer. Workmen found many rare coins in the walls of the house. One of Spanish origin and another of English stamp were found behind the chimney by two of the wreckers.



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Loaded with laughs! Tingling with tunes!
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"BOY OF THE STREETS"
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IN THE NON-STOP LAUGH HIT
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New Year's Eve., $1.10, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30. $2.85. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 55c, $1.10, $1.65. Eves. 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Inc. tax. Eves. 8:30.

Shubert COPLEY Theatre
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Evs. 8:30; Pop. Mat. Tom'w 2:30
Limited Engagement of
ABBEY PLAYERS THEATRE DUBLIN
First Presentation for Entire Week
THE FAR OFF HILLS
A Comedy by Lennox Robinson
Subsequent Repertory duly announced.
Pop. Prices 55c-$2.20. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c - $1.65. New Year's Eve. $1.10 - $2.20.
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First Time POPULAR PRICES
JEANETTE MacDONALD
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with ALLAN JONES

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In association with Ruth Selwyn
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with FREDERICK LEISTER
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. POP. MATS. THURS. 55c to $1.10. SAT. MATS. 55c to $1.65, tax incl.
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GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
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THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
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"Deeply moving, perfectly acted." George Arliss
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Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
48th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
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A year ago we made a pledge to give you 52 weeks of superior values and we have fulfilled this pledge. Now we repeat the same pledge for 1938. Every day, throughout 1938, First National Stores will offer quality merchandise at the lowest possible price.

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ARMOUR'S LUNCH TONGUE 12 OZ. TIN 35c 6 OZ. TIN 19c

SCOTTISSUE New Luxury Texture . . . 3 ROLLS 23c
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Ends Needless Scouring and Scrubbing
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CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP		3 TINS	20c
CHATKA CRABMEAT		2 NO. ½ TINS	49c
PEARS FINAST or DEL MONTE		NO. 2½ TIN	19c
BAKED BEANS	FINAST PEA, YELLOW EYE, RED KIDNEY	2 28 OZ. TINS	25c
BROWN BREAD	CHOCK FULL OF RAISINS	2 16 OZ. TINS	25c
HEAD RICE	FINAST . . . Long Grain	2 1 LB. PKGS.	17c
FINAST TOMATO CATSUP		2 14 OZ. BOTS.	25c
WHEAT CEREAL	WHITE SPRAY	2 28 OZ. PKGS.	29c
APRICOTS	EVEREADY WHOLE PEELED VARIETY	2 NO. 1 TINS	25c
RED SALMON	DEL MONTE FANCY ALASKA	TALL TIN	23c
SUNSWEET PRUNES	MEDIUM SIZE	2 LB. PKG.	15c
UNEEDAS	Plain or Salted	3 Pkgs.	13c
RITZ CRACKERS		1 Lb. Pkg.	19c
DUFF'S	Ginger Bread Mix	14 Oz. Tin	25c
CHERRIES	Maraschino Style	3 Oz. Bot.	10c

Mirabel PRESERVES
Thousands of our customers have commented on the superb quality of Mirabel pure preserves. Just pure fruit and granulated sugar are combined to make up these delicious flavors. Stock your pantry shelves now and save.
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Millbrook Club . . . also all Radio flavors including Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Lime, Root Beer, Grape and Strawberry.
Prices for contents only
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All prices for contents only

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Ranger Farm System Proving Profitable This Season — Apps Receives Award

Rangers Battle Bruins Tonight On Garden Ice

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Boston	11	3	4	35	29	24
Rangers	9	2	8	43	27	20
Chicago	6	2	9	30	39	14
Detroit	3	2	13	27	54	8

Canadian Division

Toronto	8	5	4	57	41	21
Americans	8	2	7	37	30	18
Canadiens	6	6	4	44	39	18
Maroons	6	1	10	37	41	13

Games Tonight

Rangers at Boston.
Toronto at Americans.
Maroons at Canadiens.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Farmer" Patrick and his hockey team with anything but farmers hits town today. They have an engagement at the Boston Garden tonight to do battle with our own Boston Bruins and the distant objective for both teams is the American Division championship of the National Hockey League. This afternoon the Bruins hold a satisfying four-point lead which they hope to increase to six and the Rangers hope to reduce to two.

Gone are the good old days when the Rangers were "soft" spots for the Bruins. Back in the 1929 through 1931 days, all the Bruins had to do was name their starting lineup and victory was theirs; for the locals, during that period, went through 18 straight contests against the New Yorkers without once being defeated—15 victories and 3 ties.

Terming Lester Patrick "farmer" is not done in agricultural phraseology, it applies to the "farm" in sport development. Hockey, like baseball, brings rookie players along by the "farm" system, meaning minor league and even amateur teams. Patrick started a hockey school a few years back at Winnipeg, Man., where he invited several youngsters for instruction before Rangers began pre-season training.

Players Graduate

This school was successful and a certain number of them were taken by Rangers and placed on the minor league "farm" at Philadelphia. As the school plan progressed the silver-haired orator financed the New York Rovers in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League and brought down more players for development there. They graduate from the school to the Rovers to the Philadelphia Arrows in the International-American League and thence to the Rangers. Sometimes they serve as trading material during the period.

With so many so-called "farms" it is not surprising that the genial New York Garden vice-president and Ranger president should be termed "Farmer" Patrick. His system is working just as he planned and his present team affords him a hearty and satisfying laugh at the critics of two years ago. At that time other hockey experts predicted the downfall of Rangers because they were so dependent upon old timers such as Ching Johnson, Frank Boucher, the Cook brothers and Murray Murdoch. It was said they could not last forever and when they went, the Rangers would go, too.

The answer will be on Boston ice tonight. Not one of the old guard is left in an active playing role for Rangers. Ching is striving vainly to play defense for Amerks, Boucher is coach, Murdoch is with the Arrows and the Cooks are minor league managers. Bun with Providence and Bill with Cleveland. And yet the Rangers are just as troublesome and as much in the thick of the major league race as of yore.

Remade Rangers

The "farm" has answered the need by producing a brilliant pair of forward lines and two good defensemen. The graduated forwards are the Colville brothers, Neil and Mac, Alex Shibicky, Bryan Hextall, Clint Smith, and Bobby Kirk. The defensemen are Joe Cooper and Babe Pratt. These may not be the greatest hockey players in the world right now, but that does not matter; what does matter is that they have proved the organizing ability of Patrick and have kept Rangers a hockey team.

Bruins and Rangers are even on games played against each other going into tonight's contest. The locals won the first game played here, 3 to 2, and then were whipped 4-0 in New York. Rangers can be beaten as evidenced by the three straight Chicago has taken from them this season, but to beat them, the opposing club must first score on Davie Kerr, the goalie. This little goalie is having his best season and right now he is leading for the Vezina trophy with 27 goals scored against him in 17 games as against 29 for Thompson of the Bruins in the same number of games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Butch Keeling is the oldest active player on the Ranger team tonight . . . A near capacity house is predicted for the game . . . The Canadian group has two four-point games scheduled tonight with Toronto and Amerks tangling at New York and the intra-city contest of Canadiens and Maroons.

♪ ♪ ♪

Art Jackson is proving a greater asset for the Bruins with every game . . . The trade of Gordon Pettinger to the Bruins from Detroit for Red Beattie has not swung as particularly beneficial to either side yet . . . Two former defensemen are trying wing positions now, Johnny Gallagher of Amerks patrolling a left board post and Roger Jenkins of the Hawks filling in at right wing.

♪ ♪ ♪

These Bruins like to win and have chalked up 11 out of 17 with two ties . . . Rangers are next with 9 wins and 2 ties . . . Canadiens and Amerks have eight each . . . Tommy Gorman, Maroon president, picks the Toronto team to win the Stanley Cup and Conny Smythe of Toronto picks the Rangers . . . Art Ross picks the Bruins and now we will find out who Lester Patrick likes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charlie Sands, former Toronto player, is the best right wing on the Bruins today . . . Maroons would like to have traded Baldy Northcott, left wing, to the Bruins for Roy Goldsworthy and Art Jackson . . . Art Ross could use Northcott all right, but not on those terms . . . The only trouble with Maroons is the loss of Lionel Conacher . . . Tommy Gorman turned over the coaching role to King Clancy at the right time because Conacher made Chicago under Gorman and made Maroons under Gorman.

Williams Six Takes Hockey Lead at Lake Placid Meet

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—By defeating Yale 3-2 in an overtime period, for its second win of the opening day's play, the Williams College hockey team advanced to the leadership of the Lake Placid club round robin hockey tournament last night.

Earlier, Williams defeated Union College 3-0, while Yale was held to a 1-1 tie by Hamilton. Hamilton had previously bowed to the St. Paul's alumni team, 2-0.

The five teams are competing for the Samuel H. Packer trophy. The tournament ends tomorrow.

N. E. College Hockey

Brown 2, Colgate 1.
Williams 3, Yale 2.
Williams 3, Union 0.

Major League Shutout King

Wide World
Davie Kerr, Ranger Goalie

Diminutive Little Netminder, Who Is the Leading Goalie of the National Hockey League at Present, With Six Shutouts and Only 27 Goals Scored Against Him in 17 Games Played. He Will Duel Boston's Tiny Thompson at the Garden Tonight

Stove League Chatter

Along baseball trails . . . The former Boston Bee right-hander, Ben Cantwell, was most effective International League pitcher in 1937 . . . Ben compiled a 1.65 earned run percentage while winning 12 games and losing only seven for the seventh-place Jersey City club . . . Dick Donald, headed for the Yankees in the spring, had the highest won and lost record—19 and two . . . Three no-hit games were recorded, by Polli of Montreal, Lloyd Moore of Syracuse and Ken Ash, Buffalo . . . Cantwell was also the best fielding hurler.

♪ ♪ ♪

International League batting averages show Newark's Charley Keller, a left-hander, leading the parade with a .353 figure . . . Second is Ellsworth "Babe" Dahlgren, one-time Red Sox first baseman, 13 points behind . . . Dahlgren has been converted into a third sacker and belongs to the Yankees . . . The Newark club walked off with the league pennant, and the fielding and batting crowns . . . Two months from today the Bees' pitchers and catchers will be busy conditioning at Bradenton.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Pacific Coast League has established a ruling that once waivers are asked on a player, they cannot be recalled . . . In the majors, when a club is trying to get a man out of the circuit to the minors, it can cancel the waivers and keep him if other clubs put in a claim . . . The White Sox and Cubs will meet in 16 exhibition games next spring . . . Same Connie Mack—just one more winner . . . Whatever became of Van Mungo?

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Ty Cobb is generally regarded the greatest base runner in baseball history, the record of Max Carey was truely amazing . . . In 18 years, Carey stole 738 bases, an average of 41 a season . . . Ten times he led the National League, a high mark for both majors . . . In 1922 the light-footed outfielder attempted 53 thefts and was caught only twice . . . The year Cobb stole 96 bases, he was caught 38 times . . . But for competitive spirit and raw speed, Ty was the class.

♪ ♪ ♪

The old White Sox hurler, Red Faber, will serve as an instructor at Ray Doan's baseball school, which opens Feb. 25 at Hot Springs, Ark. . . . Fred Berger, Wally's brother, will roam the St. Paul outfield in '38 . . . Vernon "Whitey" Wilshere was automatically suspended by the White Sox for failure to report to one of their minor league farms, but will try a comeback next season with some Class AA circuit . . . Baseball's most famous roommates—Jim Turner and Lou Fette of the Bees.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ben Chapman batted .262 with Washington and .207 after he arrived in Boston last season . . . The Yankees won 18 games in 1937 either in the ninth inning or in their home half of the eighth, thus making it unnecessary to bat in the ninth . . . The White Sox won 13 and lost 9 in the final inning . . . The largest single-inning score of 37 was contributed by the Athletics—12 runs in the opening frame at Comiskey Park, Chicago, on Aug. 20 . . . Max Macon, rookie left-handed pitcher of the Cardinals, hails from Chicago Billy Herman's home town, New Albany, Ind.

E. R.

Smith in Nets Again

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP)—Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings decided last night to keep Goalie Norm Smith on the job. "If Smith is off form," Adams qualified, "I'll give him a rest and bring up Alfie Moore from Pittsburgh for Sunday's game with Boston." Adams said Ebbie Goodfellow, star defense man who broke his wrist several weeks ago, will be ready for action against the Black Hawks Thursday.

East-West Practice

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Coach Andy Kerr described the eastern football squad as "slightly loggy" after "too much Christmas" as he and Bernie Bierman sent them out for two workouts in preparation for the East-West game here Jan. 1. At Palo Alto, the westerners, under Coaches "Biff" Jones and Orin Hollingbery, scrimmaged for 2½ hours.

Girls' Net Play Sees Baba Madden Oust Jean Davis

Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain advanced in the national girls' indoor singles tennis tournament at the expense of little blonde Jean Davis from Wellesley, 0—6, 7—5, 6—4, in today's round played at Longwood's Covered Courts.

Other matches saw Polly Morrill of Dedham defeat Peggy Shinnick of Winchester, sensation of yesterday's round, 6—0, 6—1; Dorothy Wightman of Brookline down Jean Drake of Winchester, 6—4, 6—4; Helen Bernhard, defending champion from New York, top Enid White, Brookline, 6—0, 6—4; and Katherine Hubbell, seeded No. 4, win out over Ruth Carter, 6—3, 6—3.

The outstanding match of the day was that between Miss Madden and Miss Davis. The Wellesley girl started off impressively by winning six straight games for the first set. Miss Madden gathered herself together during the second set and managed to eke out victory after Miss Davis was at match point three times. The Jamaica Plain girl, after a short intermission, came back strong to take the third set and match, displaying a strong forehand and reliable backhand. Miss Davis showed signs of tiring and was unable to keep up the pace set by Miss Madden.

The champion had little difficulty in winning the first set from the inexperienced Miss White, but ran into trouble during the second set when the latter staged a series of brilliant lobbying shots. At one time Miss White led the New York girl, 3—2, only to see her lead vanish when Miss Bernhard rallied to run out the match after dropping one more game in the process.

Sylvanus Apps Best Canadian Athlete in 1937

TORONTO, Dec. 28 (CP)—From the Olympic jump pits, the gridiron and the baseball diamond, Sylvanus Apps of Paris, Ont., whirled on skates across the sports picture of 1937 to become Canada's athlete of the year.

Sports writers participating in a year-end Canadian Press poll called Apps, star center of Toronto's National Hockey League team, the best individual performer in any sport. It was a rare tribute to a team athlete.

In his first professional campaign, fresh from a brilliant career in hockey, football and track at McMaster University, Apps failed by only a single point to win the N. H. L. scoring championship. At the moment he is up with the leaders in his second scoring drive.

Walter Young Second

Reviewers who looked back over the year's activities in a dozen or more spheres of sport gave Apps the nod over a big array of headliners in track, distance-running, football, golf, hockey, boxing and rowing.

Walter Young of Verdun, Que., and Robert (Scotty) Rankine of Preston, Ont., both distance runners and both aboard ship heading for the British Empire Games at Sydney, Australia, ran second and third to Apps. Their total votes combined did not equal those cast for the hockey player.

Fourth place was held jointly by Bob Isbister, great kicker of Toronto Argonauts, Canadian football champions, and Sandy Somerville of London, Ont., Canadian amateur golf champion for the sixth time.

Best-athlete-of-the-year distinction was first won by Somerville in 1932 when he won the United States amateur golf title and until Apps came along the winners were solo competitors. Other previous winners were: 1933, Dave Komonen, marathon runner; 1934, Harold Webster, marathon runner; 1935, Rankine, distance runner; 1936, Phil Edwards, middle-distance runner.

Won Pole Vault in 1934

Apps came to big league hockey with a great reputation. He had won the British Empire Games pole vault in 1934 at London and placed sixth in his specialty at the 1936 Olympics at Berlin. Football critics had seen him play with McMaster intermediates and regarded him as a promising halfback.

Around Paris he was known as a crack third baseman in the intercounty baseball league. He played senior hockey for Hamilton Tigers in 1935-36, led Senior Ontario Hockey Association scorers and was credited with being the best amateur in the country. Conny Smythe of the Leafs believed what he saw and heard.

Apps was burning up the N. H. L. a few weeks after he started with the Leafs. Big and fast, he worked between Harvey Jackson and another rookie, Gordon Drillon. They're still together, functioning as one of the highest-scoring lines in hockey.

In his first N. H. L. campaign Apps scored 16 goals and had 29 assists for a point-total of 45, one less than Sweeney Schriner of New York Americans compiled to win scoring honors. The Toronto center won the Calder Trophy, awarded to the season's best rookie.

College Chess Results

C. C. N. Y. 3½, N. Y. U. ½.
Brooklyn 3½, Yeshiva ½.
Columbia 2½, Cornell 1½.

Leads Californians to Victory

International
Angelo (Hank) Luisetti '38

Stanford Ace, Whose Team Beat That of the College of the City of New York, 45 to 42, in Madison Square Garden

New York Fives Bow in a Double Bill at Garden

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Visiting fives made a clean sweep of last night's basketball doubleheader in Madison Square Garden as Stanford staved off a great rally to defeat City College, 45 to 42, after Minnesota had turned back Long Island University, 56 to 41.

A capacity crowd of 18,148, the largest in the history of basketball at the Garden, saw the Pacific Coast Conference titleholders and the co-champions of the Big Ten hang up their fourth and fifth consecutive victories of the season, respectively, at the expense of two of New York's most powerful quintets.

While dropping its first game in six starts, City College made a gallant stand against brilliant Hank Luisetti and his lanky mates from the west coast. The New Yorkers trailed almost from the start and were behind 20 to 14 at the half but staged a rally in the last six minutes that threatened to upset the favored Indians.

Luisetti yielded scoring honors to Art Stoefen but did right well by himself after the Stanford center had been forced out of the game with four personals with 13 minutes remaining. The sensational Cardinal forward counted only one field goal and two free throws in the first half, but with Stoefen out of the game he turned on the steam and caged five successive field goals in as many shots and wound up with a total of 14 points.

Stoefen, on the receiving end of most of Luisetti's passes during the first half and the early part of the second, counted 17 points with seven field goals and three free throws.

The City College rally started with Stanford leading, 42-26. Paced by "Red" Paris, the New Yorkers began to roll in the points. When Katz collected two points after being fouled by Phil Zonne, the West Coast five led by the slim margin of 44-42 with a minute to go. Bob Zonne soon relieved some of the pressure, however, by making good on a free throw, for the final point of the game.

Toronto Scorers Reason for Climb Of Team in Race

MONTREAL, Dec. 28 (AP)—Three good reasons for Toronto's leadership of the Canadian Division of the National Hockey League may be found in the list of the league's leading scorers. Gordie Drillon, the leader, and Sylvanus Apps and Harvey Jackson, tied for second with Cecil Dillon of the Rangers, are all Leafs.

Drillon's leadership is getting monotonous. He tops the circuit with 20 points, nine goals and 11 assists, and has been in the lead since the season started.

Apps, Jackson and Dillon have 17 points each to tie for second place. Sweeney Schriner of the New York Americans and George Mantha of the Montreal Canadiens lead the league in actual goals with 10 each. Johnny Gagnon, also of the Habitants, is the league pacesetter in assists with 12. He also has four goals for 16 points and fifth place in the scoring race.

Allan Shields of the Montreal Maroons continues to top the circuit in penalties. He has spent 43 minutes on the bench this season. The leading scorers:

Player	Club	G	A	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto		9	11	20
H. Jackson, Toronto		8	9	17
Apps, Toronto		6	11	17
Dillon, Rangers		8	9	17
Gagnon, Canadiens		4	12	16
Barry, Detroit		6	9	15
Mantha, Canadiens		10	5	15
Schriner, Americans		10	5	15
Stewart, Americans		8	7	15
Patrick, Rangers		6	8	14
Thompson, Chicago		5	9	14
Horner, Toronto		3	11	14
Conacher, Toronto		7	6	13
Blake, Canadiens		6	7	13
Lorrain, Canadiens		5	8	13
Thoms, Toronto		5	8	13
N. Colville, Rangers		7	5	12
Gottselig, Chicago		4	8	12
Haynes, Canadiens		4	8	12
Chapman, Americans		1	11	12

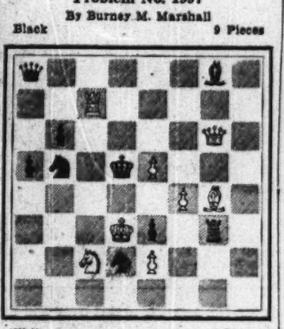
Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 28, 1937

Problem No. 1997
By Burney M. Marshall

Black 9 Pieces



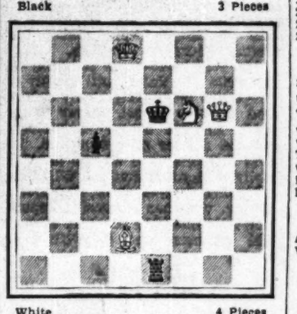
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(This Louisiana composer has often contributed to this column. He has been composing a long time, exclusively two-movers. The problem above first appeared in Corsair, 1908.)

Problem No. 1998
By R. Cheney

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Mr. Cheney has not been composing so many years. In fact, his early compositions appeared in this column, and in the Boston Transcript and the Cincinnati Enquirer. In the miniature field he has become an acknowledged authority. This problem first appeared in the American Chess Bulletin, January, 1934. Mr. Cheney now edits the problem section of the Chess Review.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1994. 1. B-Kt P-R3; 2. R-R8 P-R4; 3. B-R7 ——; 2. Kt-B2 P-R4; 3. Kt-Q4ch K-B4

No. 1995. 1. Q-R8 P-R8(Q); 2. Q-Rch ——; 2. R-Ktch K-R3; 2. Q-Rch ——; 2. B-B4ch KxP

End-Game No. 388. White mates: 1 R-Kt8ch, KxR; 2 B-Q5ch, RxB; 3 Q-R8ch, KxQ; 4 R-B8 mate.

No. 1996. Each rank and each file is a complete two-mover solved as follows, starting with the lower left-hand corner and working to the upper right: 1, B-B2; 2, Q-Q4; 3, Q-Q6; 4, R-Q4; 5, Q-Q4; 6, Q(B3)-R3; 7, Q(Kt4)-R3; 8, QxKt; 9, Q-Kt7; 10, Q-Kt4; 11, P-B4; 12, K-K5; 13, B(Kt5) any; 14, B(QB6)-R8; 15, Q-Q6; 16, Q-K7.

No. 1991. Correction. 1 K-R8 fails after R-Q5; 2 Q-Q8, RxKt. But 1 K-R6 appears to solve.

End-Game

The third move, in the position below, is really the crushing one. From Nimzowitsch-Tartakower, Carlsbad, 1911.

End-Game No. 389

Black 13 Pieces

White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Now that the world's championship match is over, and Alekhine has regained his title, defeating Dr. Euwe, 17½-12½, the next important title to be decided is the United States championship, now held by S. Reshevsky, by virtue of his triumph in the tournament held during the spring of 1936. It was then planned to hold championship tournaments every two years, and the 1938 tournament committee is doing preliminary work. It has been decided that Reshevsky, Marshall, Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Polland, Treysman, Simonson, and Dake shall be permitted to play without qualifying. Tentatively, April 2, 1938, has been set for the starting date of the championship event. The qualifying tournaments will begin about a month earlier. Silas W. Howland, of the Marshall Chess Club, is chairman of the tournament committee.

This game was probably the most exciting of the 30 games played in the Alekhine-Euwe match. Sacrifices and counter-sacrifices finally left Dr. Alekhine a pawn ahead, but in a rook ending, so that a draw was the outcome.

Nineteenth Game
Nimzowitsch Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 R-QB	P-QKt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 KtxB	PxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	28 B-QR6	QxP
4 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	29 BxR	QxB
5 Q-B2	P-Q4	30 QxQBPch	QxQ
6 P-K3	P-QB4	31 RxQ	RxKt
7 B-Q3	Kt-KB3	32 R-B4	Kt-Kt7ch
8 PxQP	KPxP	33 K-B	Kt-B5
9 PxP	BxP	34 K-Kt	P-Kt6
10 Castles	Kt-B3	35 B-R6	PxPch
11 P-K4	B-K2	36 KxP	R-R3
12 P-K5	Kt-KKt5	37 RxP	RxB
13 R-K	Kt-Kt5	38 RxKt	RxP
14 B-Kt5ch	K-B	39 R-QKt4	P-Kt3
15 Q-K2	B-QB4	40 R-Kt7	K-Kt2
16 Kt-Q	B-B4	41 K-B3	P-Kt4
17 P-KR3	P-KR4	42 P-QKt4	K-Kt3
18 B-Kt5	Q-Kt3	43 P-Kt5	P-B4
19 Kt-R4	B-K5	44 P-Kt6	R-R6ch
20 PxKt	Kt-B7	45 K-B2	P-R3
21 Kt-QB3	Kt-Q5	46 R-Kt8	R-QKt6
22 Q-B	PxP	47 P-Kt7	K-Kt2
23 Kt-R4	Q-B2	48 R-QR8	RxP
24 RxB	PxR	49 RxP	Drawn
25 Q-B4	R-B		

The twenty-second was another victory for Dr. Alekhine, who gradually gained the upper hand in a complicated struggle. Toward the close of the previous match, in which Alekhine lost his title, Dr. Alekhine was the one who gradually lost his grip. The present match marks a complete reversal, however, and as play progressed it became more apparent than ever that Dr. Euwe was losing his keenness.

Twenty-second Game
Zukertort Opening

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	32 Q-B4	Q-K7
2 P-B4	P-Q5	33 R-B	KtxB
3 P-K3	Kt-QB3	34 QxKt	Q-Kt4
4 PxP	KtxP	35 Q-B3	R-Kt
5 KtxKt	QxKt	36 R-Kt	Q-R4
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	37 R-Q	Q-R6
7 P-Q3	P-B3	38 R-Kt	Q-R7
8 B-K3	Q-Q2	39 Q-Q3	B-Q5
9 P-Q4	P-KKt3	40 R-KB	Q-Kt7
10 B-K2	B-Kt2	41 Kt-Kt7ch	K-B
11 P-KR3	Castles	42 Kt-B6	BxPch
12 Castles	P-Kt3	43 K-R3	R-K
13 B-B3	B-Kt2	44 Q-KB3	R-K7
14 P-QR4	QR-Q	45 Kt-Q4	R-Q7
15 P-R5	Q-B2	46 Kt-K6ch	K-K2
16 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q2	47 Kt-B4	Q-Q6
17 PxP	PxP	48 K-R	R-R7
18 R-R7	R-R	49 Kt-K2	R-R8
19 KR-R	P-K3	50 Q-Kt7ch	K-B3
20 RxR	BxR	51 KtxQ	RxRch
21 P-Q5	BPxP	52 K-R2	B-Kt8ch
22 PxP	Kt-B4	53 K-Kt3	B-B7ch
23 Q-B4	PxP	54 K-B3	BxKtch
24 BxP	BxB	55 K-K4	R-Q8
25 KtxB	Q-K4	56 Q-Q5	K-K2
26 R-Kt	Kt-R5	57 P-KKt4	P-R4
27 P-QKt3	Kt-Kt7	58 PxP	P-B4ch
28 Q-B6	P-QKt4	59 K-B3	R-Q6ch
29 B-B4	Q-K3	60 K-K2	R-K6ch
30 QxP	Q-K5	61 K-Q2	R-K5
31 R-QB	Kt-Q6	62 PxP	Resigns

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The New Basketball

When the rule makers decided that the jump in basketball should be eliminated except as the opening play of the game and the starting play of the second half, they started something which promises to furnish more talk pro and con than any rule change that has been made in any sport that I can recall in many years. It had for years been felt that the jump placed too much of a premium on having a tall center, and it was to eliminate this that the change was made. That there was, under the old rule, too much of a premium on having a tall center cannot be questioned, and we are quite in sympathy with doing away with that phase of the game; but it begins to look as if the way this had been accomplished was not proving satisfactory to a majority of the coaches, and we base this assertion on the number of complaints which have been registered during the comparatively short time the new rule has been in effect.

By a Staff Artist

No Rest During Halves

The new rule which is now in effect states that the team which has just been scored upon may take out of bounds immediately the throw-in being made from outside court, the defender being required to stay at least a yard away. Now, so far as can be seen on the surface, there is nothing which would seem to indicate such a radical change in the game as the rule really makes. The change has not only taken the premium off height, but it has increased the element of speed to a surprising degree. Basketball has always been a fast game and one of the most exacting as regards stamina; but, played under the new rule, it is even faster than ever before, and I am inclined to think that it is now faster even than hockey. Speed has for some time seemed to be one of the most attractive features of sporting events; but it now looks as if it had reached a point where it was overdone, and some way must be found to curb it, without giving up the good feature of the rule which eliminates the height premium.

Two Suggestions of Merit

Many suggestions which their advocates claim will fix things up are being proposed, and there are at least two which seem to contain considerable merit. One of them is to bring back the jump, but have the tip-off men rotate. That is, each man on the team would perform that duty in rotation. And, on the assumption that all of the players would not be tall men, the inequality which has existed in the past would be equalized. The other is to have the ball given to the referee after each basket and have him give it to the man who is to throw it in, and whistle when play is to be resumed. In this way the players would get a breathing spell similar to that which used to exist between jumpoffs under the old rules. Under prevailing conditions, it will be necessary for a basketball team to consist of some 15 players if the game is not to slow up to a very unsatisfactory degree through the boys becoming too tired to keep going at top speed.

"Better Basketball"

Forrest C. Allen, head basketball coach at the University of Kansas, and a recognized authority on the sport, has just written a book on the game. It is entitled "Better Basketball." Profusely illustrated with some 163 photographs and 86 diagrams of play, the reader is given a very clear idea of the points which the author makes in explaining various offensive and defensive plays. It is from the Whittlesey House press of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., and sells for $4.

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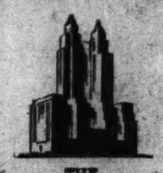

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

The American-Oriental—A Doubler in Schools

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

After School They Attend More School

Loyal Americans But Parents Wish Them To Know Oriental Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Calif.

Every nation develops a culture of its own. This native culture of all the world's peoples is the rich flowering of their thought life. All people rightfully treasure the traditions of their homeland.

So true is this that Americans, finding it necessary to spend years of activity in some other land, not only arrange for the training of their children in the traditional culture and education of their own nation, but they reach out after any enrichment offered to them by the civilization of the land of their sojourn.

In like manner, Europeans and Orientals, coming to American shores, bring with them the culture and traditions of their own people, and add to their background the educational advantages of their adopted country. In this way the folk songs, the craftsmanship, the literature and the art of the age-old cultures of Europe and the Orient have made a valuable contribution to the American pageant of the nations.

American-Born And Taught

It is perhaps not generally known that in the larger American cities are schools designed to interpret the ancestral culture of the Oriental races to the young people of Oriental extraction who live therein. These young people will tell you that they are American. Most of them are American born and all of their interests, their allegiance and their political activity are American. They attend American public schools, study about Lincoln, Washington, learn to use Occidental musical instruments most creditably and play American games. But their parents do not want them to grow up with no knowledge of the culture of their ancestors.

As a result, in New York, Seattle and San Francisco, the three largest centers of Oriental residence in the United States, and to a lesser degree elsewhere, regular school activity is carried on as a part of the "home" training of young American-born Orientals. It seems to their parents not enough that the children attend the public schools during the day. After an early dinner, they appear at the other school at 5 p. m. for three more hours of intensive study. Nor is there any question that the alert eager faces register happiness and appreciation of these hours.

Chinese Schools In San Francisco

In San Francisco there are at least 10 schools where Chinese art and culture are taught. These schools are supported by church groups and by citizens of Chinatown, such as the various provincial associations and the Six Companies. One of the outstanding schools is called Nom Kue. Nom Kue was established 17 years ago by the Fook Yam Ben, otherwise known as the Cantonese Association.

Springtime and summer, fall and winter, five days in the week, the sidewalk swarms with diligent smiling boys and girls. Merrily jesting in soft singing Chinese tones, or familiar American phrases, jostling and laughing but never boisterous, they wait for the teacher to open the door. They follow him into the hallway, which soon resounds with their young voices as they go to one of the four classrooms, the play-yard, the "gym" or the music room.

It is considered most important that every boy and girl memorize and learn to copy the many characters of the Cantonese language dialect. How else would an American Cantonese be able to read the Chinese papers and be informed upon Chinese affairs of today? This language is written or rather painted with a brush and black ink, and the young student first carefully studies the character, which represents a whole word, before he attempts to reproduce it.

In another classroom, ancient Chinese art, poetry and history are presented. This room is especially maintained by the association as a rich treasure of Chinese art and literature. It reminds one of a state historical society museum. The walls are lined with exquisite wall paintings, some of them dating back to the middle ages, and many of the pieces are worthy to be called true antiques. The library, which is also in this room, contains books in both Chinese and English, among them such pamphlets as the annual reports of the Pacific Historical Society and the American Historical Association, volumes on modern China, her legal, political and philosophical outlook, and a book on The World Fellowship of Faiths.

The modern geography and civics of China are taught by young men and women who are graduates of American high schools. The present principal, Mr. Kang Hong, is the nephew of the eminent Chinese philosopher Kang Yu-wei, and he brings deep enthusiasm and zeal to his task of training the young Chinese in their native culture.

E. S. A.

Pix Photos

The Chinese School, Nom Kue, in San Francisco, With Sessions After Regular School Hours, to Teach Children of Chinese Heritage the Language and Customs of Their Ancestors. Left—The School's Director, Kang S. Hong, Upper Center—Mr. Kang With a Group of Children Studying Some of the Chinese Treasures Collected by Him as Illustrative Material. Below—Entrance to Nom Kue. Right—Looking at a Letter Written in Chinese on a "Running Band" 50 Years Ago by the Philosopher Kang Yu-wei, Mr. Kang's Uncle

Universities In India

The present system of English universities in India, now numbering about eighteen, goes back to the year 1854, when Sir Charles Wood prepared his famous memorandum giving the basic principles for the foundation of modern universities in India. In 1857, the three important universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were founded and a series of English schools were organized as feeders in important centers of population. In the primary schools of the country, however, popular instruction was continued only in the Indian languages, many of which have magnificent literatures of their own.

In almost all the colleges and universities of India, education is imparted mainly through the medium of English. A new experiment is being tried at Osmania University in Hyderabad, under the patronage of the Moslem ruler, H. E. H. the Nizam, by the substitution of Hindustani for English. The Gurukula institution at Hardwar in north India and Tagore's school at Bolpur are other experiments of a similar type. The majority of the universities, however, follow the model of the University of London, being merely examining and degree-conferring corporations with a number of affiliated colleges scattered over a large area performing the function of teaching. The Hindu University at Benares and the Moslem University at Aligarh, as well as some of the latest universities, are responsible for all their teaching and examination work.

* * *

Within the last decade the swing of student interests has been definitely growing in the direction of the natural sciences and India has already given two Nobel prize winners in physics and biology to the modern world of science. In the social sciences, economics has received considerable attention but in political science and sociology Indian universities have not yet had adequate encouragement. Professional schools like those of medicine, law and various types of engineering attract some brilliant young men seeking independent careers, but most of those who can afford the expense go to Great Britain for completing their graduate studies.

It is unfortunate that except in the fields of agriculture and electrical engineering, American degrees are looked upon with suspicion in India largely on account of a lack of adequate information regarding the academic standing of various American colleges and universities. . . . The number of outstanding Indian scholars trained in American universities has not yet been large enough to warrant an adequate appraisal of American intellectual traditions in the atmosphere of Indian universities. The publishers and booksellers in the larger cities of India have only an occasional American book in stock. . . .

* * *

The experience of American universities gained through a prolonged period during which the machinery of education has been adjusted to the needs of the nation would be of great value to the universities of India. It is of the highest importance that there should be established in India in the near future an American cultural center which can be of profound value for the diffusion of information regarding the latest developments in American education. It should be a center where reliable information regarding the latest books and educational movements in America would be available and where visiting American scholars would be able to obtain reliable information in any field of scientific research connected with India.

From an article by S. L. Joshi, Professor of Comparative Religion and Indian Philosophy, Dartmouth College, published in the News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

For More of the Liberal Arts

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Our last Tuesday's meeting waxed so long that we had to adjourn before we were nearly through. Today we open the meeting with word from a well known friend of this group, who leaps to bat.—Chairman.

* * *

Education With a Purpose
Illinois

Dear Chairman:

You asked for controversy on the subject "Education with a Purpose," in an issue in which Miss D. B. writes ably on eating cake—so you shall have it from one who does on controversies.

Speaking on the subject "Education with a Purpose" one would have to define "purpose." For there are as many purposes as there are people and one could hardly cram into one educational system the methods of arriving at so many different purposes. And there are an equal number of needs. The purpose and the need don't always go together, so there will be different requirements along that line as well.

Suppose we consider an example—My purpose when I entered college was to be a chemical engineer. My need was to gain greater social ease, and poise. Another need was mental discipline. This last need I did not discover until later. And the reason I had not got it was that nothing was hard enough to make me work out any set rule about learning it. I had a general knowledge of too many things, and this made actual learning difficult beyond a certain point.

Now it happens that chemistry is just not my line. My specialty, I think, is business, and I do not think that a specialized training in any particular course would have fitted me for that. But I do know that the year I spent at a liberal arts college did greatly help me gain a degree of poise that has helped me in a business way. Of course, I still have far to go. But it has helped.

Seems like Education is not so much knowing a lot of things about one subject, or knowing a little bit about a lot, but is rather knowing how to find out anything one wants to know. Education is the process of developing resourcefulness, eagerness, discipline, completeness in carrying out a project, and the ability to approach an idea from more than one side.

Miss D. B. speaks of poor people with B. A.'s, a lot of Greek, and only a little of Purpose. She says that they have no purpose because they did not take an engineering course or perhaps a home economics course. Perhaps it has been that those who have made up their minds to one definite course or other have shown greater ability because they have had the quality decisiveness to start with, while those who have elected to take a general course have not known what line they wanted to follow, and so have had to take training in the humanities. We can't all be engineers, chemists, secretaries, and teachers.

But a person can take a liberal arts course knowing full well what he is taking it for. Were I to go back to school it would be to learn more history, English, and nature study. I would prefer a liberal arts course because I realize that I have to live my whole life with what I know—my tastes in this and that—clothes, for instance. Far-fetched? Perhaps, but a little history of art will probably help set a person right in the matter of color-harmony.

Miss D. B.'s recipe for success lists two things: Education and social contact. She leaves out the most important one of all—perhaps so obvious to her that she included it understood—and that is the capacity for hard work. No one ever got anywhere without a great deal of work and its handmaid, sacrifice. Hard, sustained work entails sacrifice of one sort or another. Nothing that we ever accomplish that can be counted for anything worth while to ourselves is ever done without a considerable degree of personal sacrifice. We forget this oftentimes when we see the seeming ease with which other people get ahead. But you can count on his having laid the foundation in some way which entailed real work.

"Education with a Purpose"—Wonder whether we all have the same idea as to what Education is? Some might say that it is training the ability to think. Others might say that it is knowledge. Others might suggest a quality which at present is termed sophistication. My own preference is the first—Education is training our mental capacity to greater usefulness and power.

(Mr.) R. K.

* * *

Another View
California

Dear Editor:

The college discussion is really responsible for this letter because I had a year after my graduation from high school and have often wondered how much I got out of it if any. Unless a person is seeking a professional training and college is absolutely necessary he is wasting valuable time by going to college. A college is no place to loiter and become impressed by all that there is to learn. You've always got to know what you are going to do and why, before taking this step because four years is a long time to wait for your diploma and have an education that doesn't yield any dividends after all that work. It would be better to my way of thinking to be learning a trade and being just that much ahead at the end of four years and being of greater service to the people than is possible while learning some high sounding nonsense in college. College belongs in the waste paper basket as long as it isn't required.

(Mr.) J. O.

* * *

We Need Equipment
Michigan

Dear Chairman:

Words could never express my sincere appreciation for what the Youth Round Table discussions have meant to me, and for the many fine friendships which I have acquired through this enlightening and educational medium.

Today, as never before in the history of civilization, we are confronted with such imperious problems which seem to challenge every system, creed, and theory heretofore recognized as authentic and legitimate. We appear to be engulfed in a world of conflicting opinions, disturbing agitations, and social upheavals.

What student of international affairs hasn't asked that all-important question, "Why are we going through all this confusion and what is the way out?" Certainly the answer must be found if civilized countries are to realize that they have been in bondage long enough to selfishness, hatred, fear and their ilk and that honesty, goodness, righteousness and judgment must be made to reign in their place.

We young people must have faith and a vision which can find ways of rising above the problems of our day. Surely through advanced education and applied Christianity, youth will find encouragement and inspiration with which to build a better social order.

What a marvelous channel is the Monitor in bringing about more harmonious international good will and friendships. Through this great daily international newspaper we can become better acquainted with our fellowmen and understand their problems in the light of our own. Only as our false sense of nationalism gives place to internationalism can we realize that the real patriots are those who are convinced that the fundamental foundation of any enduring social order is that which is built on peace. (Mr.) D. P. W.

* * *

Before we meet again, another year will have come in. The year 1937 has brought many of us into closer fellowship. Your chairman has seen many of you face to face. We have had stimulating discussions and an exchange of interests in the Round Table meetings. I hope we have done better thinking, and we look toward further unfoldment and development. So as the old year goes out, and 1938 is ushered in, let us all say to one another:

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Impressions of a Girl 'Fresher'

An Informal Glimpse of Student Life at Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

I am just beginning my second year at Cambridge, and thought you might like to hear a girl "Fresher's" impressions of her first year.

"One doesn't realize till afterwards what an utter muddle it all seemed," was what a kindly Third Year friend said to me toward the end of my First Year; and now as I look back at the "Fresher" who was myself this time last year, I must say I agree.

It is the Fresher's doubtful privilege to come up to college a day before the other two "years," so that we arrived in an empty college which looked made to get lost in, and really, we Freshers—80 of us, shared among four halls—were not enough to make it seem inhabited. We all pretended to be very much at home, though, and the conversation at dinner developed into a sort of competition to see who could produce the most college slang. Yes, dinner is called "Hall"—just like that! And every so often you have to dine "on High"—with the Dons. And it's called High because the Dons' table is usually on a dais, only it hasn't much sense in this hall because there isn't any dais.

After "Hall" The Tutor

After "Hall" came the mass visit that evening to the Tutor of our hall. We were already dazed and somewhat sleepy, but tried hard to take in the regulations which were explained to us: the times of the meals—"dinner is the only one at which punctuality is expected": the "gate fines" (that was a bit of slang no one had mentioned. You pay threepence to stay out after 11 p. m., sixpence after 11:30 p. m.)

I know all these things off "pat" now—and a lot more besides. For instance, I know the names of all the students in my year and Hall—another thing we tried so hard to learn that evening.

* * *

To me the most amusing thing about my room at Cambridge has always been the fact that it is the very one I stayed in when I was up for "interview" when the head of the College looked me over to see whether I could be accepted as a student. This coincidence—I imagine it was only a coincidence—made it particularly intriguing to contrast the two occasions. I could remember so distinctly squatting on that very same hearthrug reading P. G. Wodehouse and refusing to let myself think how unlikely I was ever to come up to college. And I had spent most of the next day indoors, preferring not to go out and see the town and the Colleges and the famous "Backs" behind the Colleges, lest I should fall too hopelessly in love with the place and then mind terribly if I could not come up. And now I really was up; and the last thing I remember thinking, that first evening, was that now I could fall in love with it all as deeply as I liked—and the sooner the better.

I certainly did fall in love with it. I love it more every day. I don't see how anyone could help it. First of all, there is the main street, on which many of the men's colleges are built. That street is a perpetual source of fascination to me. Its entire appearance reacts more to weather conditions than any other place I have ever seen, and I have never been able to decide why. On a fine afternoon, the grey old college buildings seen, but with no blatant emphasis of outline, against the pale blue sky, seem the very symbol of peace and gentle dignity.

But when it is wet and everyone scurries along beneath umbrellas, the sky seems more dolefully leaden, the gusts of wind more peevish, the rain more sharp and driving and the whole scene more dreary and more sordid than any I have known. And then there were the days in my second term, just before the snow fell, during which a high wind raced down the street snatching away every speck of dirt and leaving an emptiness, an austere cleanliness which patently awaited a covering of snow.

Then there is that college with three statues of the king, its founder, each tubbier than the last and more curiously shaped beneath its mail coat.

And The Backs

*

And the Backs of the river-side colleges! Almost worth being a man—in spite of the "proctors," with their "bulldogs," and their "Are you a member of this University, sir?" to the undergrad(uate) caught capless or gownless in the town at night—just in order to have a room facing directly onto the river, where the crocuses, or the narcissi, or the tulips, or any of the other flowers, look so very lovely in bloom, each in its season.

* * *

I hope I have given you some idea of what it is like to be at a college in England. . . .

One thing I have found which I am sure you would find, too: the time flies. It really does. It was just the other day, surely, that I was feeling half-amused, half-irritated at the conscientious friendliness shown one at first by the Second and Third Years and at their declarations that they "really must get you all straight: now, what is your name, please?" And now here am I in my Second Year—and quite often I detect that careful friendliness in my own manner.

A. R. L.

At Their New Address

The Maison Internationale des Etudiants, which was opened during the summer of 1936 under the auspices of the University of Geneva, has this fall moved into larger permanent quarters overlooking the University grounds and is located at 2 Rue Daniel Colladon. The Maison Internationale is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Ian Tullis.—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Semicolon, the Middle Man

Between Comma and Period It Has Its Own Job

Punctuation for Everybody—4

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the period is sharp and incisive in its separating effect, and the comma has the more intricate task of marking lesser divisions within the sentence and often bringing out the nicer shades of meaning that might otherwise be overlooked by the reader; the semicolon occupies a halfway station between the two. It marks a greater break in the thought than that noted by the comma, but less than that which the period indicates. Let us remember always that punctuation does not actually make the divisions; it simply marks the various pauses and turns and breaks in the writer's expression of his thought.

There are certain cases in which the semicolon must be used, and certain others in which its use is a matter of choice. Shall we confine ourselves here to the few "must" cases, and leave the others for you to discover for yourselves? All that most of us will need to know about it will, we think, be included in what follows.

To Separate Two Groups

As we have already seen, the semicolon may serve to separate word groups that are complete in themselves and that might be written as separate sentences.

He did not come by train. He drove.

He did not come by train; he drove.

He did not come by train, but he drove.

Each of the forms above is correct. The effect of the period, as you see, is to make each statement stand out distinctly; the semicolon, on the other hand, draws them together. When the comma is used, as in the third example, we know, of course, that a connecting *and, but,* or similar linking word must follow it.

The sentences below illustrate this use of the semicolon. We are writing the first of them in three ways, and you will note that all of them can be treated likewise. The arrangement with semicolon is especially effective when a contrast, as in the second sentence, is expressed.

He did not hesitate; the need was imperative.

He did not hesitate. The need was imperative.

He did not hesitate, for the need was imperative.

One was tall, fair, stately; the other was diminutive, gay, with snapping black eyes.

To sail today is impossible; the steamer has already gone.

Jordan was what is known as a self-made man; his friend had been reared in luxury.

She rules with tact and kindness; she never has to resort to harsh words.

Preceding Co-ordinates

In the following examples, we have used the semicolon before *therefore, then, yet, so.* To precede these words by a comma with *and* or a similar connective would also be correct.

He saw no reason for delay; therefore he prepared to leave at once.

She finished dictating the letters; then she read the stock market report.

It is a fair likeness; yet I hope to get a better one.

The supply of stationery was low; so he had an order placed at Burley's.

Just one more sentence arrangement in which the semicolon functions efficiently, and we may consider that we have a fair working basis for using this point properly—in ordinary situations at least.

The author, who has already a long list of books to his credit, has planned a series of biographies; and, he tells us, he expects to write also an occasional short story.

In considering this sentence, you may ask why a semicolon is used in company with the *and.* Why not merely the comma, as in other sentences we have considered in which *and, but* or a similar linking word is used to join two independent clauses?

Already Sub-divided

The reason the stronger point, the semicolon, takes the place of the weaker comma is that the two independent word groups, or clauses, are long and contain commas of their own; the semicolon serves to mark the chief break in the sentence—to show that the divisions marked by the commas are of less importance. In such cases the semicolon indicates that the two parts it separates are of approximately the same weight or value (though not necessarily of the same length) and balance each other. None of the other points has quite this special function of setting off, or balancing one part of a sentence with another, except the colon, which is sometimes so used.

Each of the following sentences is to be supplied with the missing semicolon, according to the preceding rules:

Punctuate thoughtfully remember what you have learned.

Until we are experienced writers, it is unwise to use a comma, semicolon, or other point, which we cannot justify by some good reason and in order to be sure that we are not punctuating in haphazard fashion, it is really necessary to have the rules at our finger tips.

She found that a practical, working knowledge of punctuation helped her in composition it helped her, she said, to arrange her material in an orderly, logical sequence.

The author of a well-known manual of English tells how a semicolon, mistakenly inserted instead of a comma in a certain state law, so altered the plain intention of the passage in which it occurred that the law was finally repealed, and a new one passed in its place such is the power of the semicolon.

These inconspicuous little characters help us to say what we mean in just the way we mean it yet we must not overwork them.

A semicolon should be placed after *thoughtfully, reason, composition, place, it.*

The fifth article in this series of seven deals with the colon and dash; it runs next Tuesday.

Collegiate Training For Citizenship

A study of the social sciences is not the only prerequisite to good citizenship. . . . The man who can responsibly manage what finances he has, for instance, is to that extent a public asset; and thus a course in Personal Finance is in one sense a course in citizenship. The man and woman who can found a stable and harmonious home, and bring up children free from destructive emotional warp and strain are performing an important public duty; and thus courses in Marriage and Home Relations, and Child Development are in part a training for citizenship. . . . Such examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

Antioch believes, in short, that almost every college course can contribute in some measure toward making men and women better citizens. Of course it is true that training for citizenship cannot be the chief aim of any liberal arts college, which exists—in a democracy, at least—primarily to serve individuals. But it may legitimately be one of the aims of a liberal college, in order to preserve democracy.—From Antioch Notes.

Wins Confidence

An effective teacher creates an atmosphere of encouragement. Kindness of manner gives a spirit of hope and an enthusiasm to carry on. She will have made from an esprit de corps an esprit de couer, so infinitely better! Without words, she will win the highest confidence of the students in the ultimate success of their mutuability for progress.—Jessie Gray in The Brooklyn Teacher.

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Business and Industry

European Nations Break Former Records in Steel Production

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Silver Industry Of World Awaits President's Dictum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Silver—not only in this country but throughout the entire world—which has been the comfortable recipient of a subsidy from the United States Government since 1933, is today in the anxious seat.

For on New Year's Eve President Roosevelt's proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933, expires, under which American producers have been receiving over 77½ cents an ounce for their newly mined silver when the world price was about 45 cents an ounce.

And at the same moment will expire the international silver agreement. Under this agreement, and through separate action, the United States Treasury has been buying nearly the whole of the world's current mine production, as well as Chinese demonetized silver and other white metal purchases in the open market.

Sees 25c Price Possible

Through this absorption, the American taxpayer and consumer has been maintaining the world price at 45 cents an ounce. If these policies are ended, in the dire prediction of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, leader of the silver bloc, American producers would have to take a world price that might drop as low as 25 cents an ounce.

Assurance that the purchase of foreign mined silver, which does not depend on the President's proclamation, will not end with the coming of January 1, 1938, came from the Treasury today. Officials confirmed that an agreement had been reached with Mexico to purchase silver from that country during January on the same basis as in the last year.

This intimation came after Ambassador Francesco Castillo Najera and Finance Minister Suarez nad conferred with Secretary Morgenthau for 45 minutes, together with Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, and Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department. Yesterday the Mexican ambassador talked with President Roosevelt.

That the purchase of silver from Mexico is out on a 30-day basis is an indication that some change in the broad purchase program is under consideration and possibly on the way.

While some modification in the generous silver policy of the past four years is anticipated this week, few observers feel that silver will be thrown out entirely in the cold. Early in December Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said that the United States would continue to buy foreign silver at 45 cents an ounce "until further notice"—despite the ending of the London agreement.

Whether 77.57 cents an ounce will continue to be paid to domestic producers depends on President Roosevelt's action. Yesterday Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, told reporters "not necessarily to expect a proclamation"—which was the procedure under which the price was originally set.

Lower Figure Expected

It is possible for the Treasury to continue buying foreign silver as a market-pegging policy, at its 45-cent figure, and to set some figure lower than 77.57 cents for domestic silver. Some such outcome is rather anticipated in Washington, at least for the immediate future.

For the political impact of the silver states is still far greater than their economic mass or their intrinsic political importance. Such leaders as Senator Pittman make single-minded fighters for the white metal, and President Roosevelt has leaned often in the past upon the mountain states.

The original fixed price for domestic silver was at 64 cents an ounce. In April, 1935, this was raised to 77 cents. A reduction in this figure this week, perhaps below the 64-cent level, seems a very likely outcome.

But if President Roosevelt would take the bull by the horns and end the whole silver-purchase program, he would probably arouse a wholehearted wave of approval from all except the seven states in the silver belt, and a few inflationists and white-metal theorists. For if there is one policy on which most Treasury experts agree, and to which the financial community speaks with a single voice, it is in condemnation of the silver-purchase program.

Labelled "Bare-Faced" Bounty

Most authorities from outside the seven states condemn the program out of hand as a bare-faced bounty. It would be far cheaper, say they, to pay all possible unemployment relief bills in these states and let the silver mines return to a natural economic level, than to continue absorbing nearly the whole silver production of the entire world, with the goal of a ratio of four to one between gold and silver in U. S. monetary reserves constantly retreating.

There are two ways of figuring the toll the silver program has taken from the United States taxpayer. In the four years 1934-'37, according to Department of Commerce figures, foreigners have been paid $656,000,000 for silver imports to the United States. That served to maintain the world price. Senator Pittman figures that the "bonus" paid to American silver producers over this world price cost $44,760,000 for the entire period. He estimated that 400,000 miners and their dependents had been kept off the relief rolls by this action.

But WPA expenditures in the Rocky Mountain states stand out as having the highest intensity of relief during 1933-35. In the states listed as first seven in per capita relief and agricultural expenditures of the Federal Government, five were leading silver states.

Silver a Minor Industry

Moreover, the importance of silver as a commodity both in the nation and in the seven states is seriously challenged by outside authorities. Jelly-making is listed by the Commerce Department as more important than silver mining. The soap industry, in silver's good year—1929—was figured as 10 times as important. In this good year, according to the Census Bureau, only 2838 persons were engaged in the silver mining industry, whose main product in point of value was silver. In other mines—gold, lead-zinc, copper—silver is a less-important product, but these are included in silver spokesmen's figures.

The whole silver bloc in 1932-33 contributed less than half of one per cent of the United States' federal internal revenue, and in the same seven states forestry and grazing are computed as being more important than silver.

It has not been necessary for the Treasury to dig down into tax revenues to pay for its silver purchases. The Treasury has issued silver money with a part of its acquisitions, and holds the rest as possible monetary silver. But when turned into money—either coinage or silver certificates—the silver is held at the value of $1.29 an ounce.

U. S. Gets "Mark-Up"

Thus the process of buying silver and turning it into money yields the Treasury a paper profit—a profit not unlike the "mark-up" acquired from gold reserves when the dollar was devalued. With silver being bought from foreigners at 45 cents and Americans at 77½ cents and issued as silver dollars or certificates at $1.29 an ounce, the profit to the Treasury—known as seigniorage—is considerable.

On foreign-bought silver, the Government seigniorage up to Nov. 30, 1937, amounted to $393,945,572. The American-mined silver, if issued as money, would also show a substantial "profit." Since the cost of the domestic acquisitions is not known, it has not been possible for outside experts to compute this "profit."

The effect of these purchases, though taking nothing from the taxpayer directly, has not been that the cost has come out of thin air. The $656,000,000 actually received by foreigners between 1934-37 would not have been paid over to them had there been no silver program. The money represents American purchasing power, and the foreigners can turn their dollars—resulting from the issuance of new silver money—into commodities, factories, services, or anything tangible they wish. These tangible acquisitions have come from the United States' national wealth. It was produced by a process of inflation, or artificial elevation of prices, and the consumer pays.

Aids China's Buying Power

The American purchases of Chinese demonetized silver have transferred added purchasing power to China, though not in the way originally intended by the silver advocates. China went first through a disorderly period, and some inconvenience, then established a managed currency, and ever since has rapidly been turning its former monetary silver into tangible goods.

Each week new imports of silver reach the United States, and are ultimately paid for by issuance of new silver currency. In early December, something over $5,000,000 a week in silver was coming in. Chinese net exports during September are reported to have been the largest in history, 160,205,000 fine ounces. Purchase of all this Chinese silver at a pegged high price of course assists China in its struggle with Japan. Collapse of the policy would presumably have a temporarily bad effect on China.

Though the United States has continued up to date to buy all the silver offered, the goal of 4 to 1 with gold has constantly retreated, for gold imports have been ever greater. As of Sept. 30, 1937, the Treasury had acquired a total of 172,672,400 ounces of newly-mined domestic silver under the President's proclamation and 1,226,740,100 under the Silver Purchase Act—a total of 1,399,412,500 ounces.

Had there been no inflow of gold, this would have attained the 4-1 ratio. But on Sept. 30, 1937, the amount of silver necessary to reach this ratio had risen to 1,315,500,000 ounces—as compared to 1,330,700,000 ounces necessary when the policy was begun.

Up the treadmill, therefore, plods Uncle Sam—until this week. And in a day or two more it will be known whether the Administration feels itself able to leap off the treadmill and take the consequences, or seek emancipation through some compromise, or bow once more to the arguments of the seven states.

Steel Output Rate Drops to 19.2 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

Operations in the steel industry for the current week declined 4.5 points to 19.2 per cent of capacity, compared with 23.5 per cent last week, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago operations averaged 29.6 per cent of capacity, while a year ago the rate was 77.4 per cent.

Stone & Webster Men Resign From Engineers

NEW YORK (AP)—Four officers of Stone & Webster resigned as directors of Engineers Public Service Co., as part of the program of the former company to relinquish control of the latter in conformity with the objectives of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

They were: Charles A. Stone, Edwin S. Webster, George O. Muhlfield, and Whitney Stone. Other changes were also made.

Donald C. Barnes was elected president and director of Engineers Public Service Co., succeeding Samuel B. Tuell, as president, who resigned to become vice-president and comptroller. R. N. Benjamin was elected secretary of engineers succeeding William T. Crawford, who will devote all his time to the engineering and management affairs of Stone & Webster, of which he is executive vice-president.

1937 World Steel Output Breaks All Previous Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—World production of steel this year has broken all previous records and exceeded the former high established in 1936, by 9.41 per cent, the magazine Steel reports. Every nation producing steel, with the possible exception of Spain, for which reliable data are not available, exceeded last year's output and many produced an all-time record volume of steel.

Sharply curtailed production schedules late in 1937 prevented the United States from realizing an anticipated record year, however. While output in this country exceeded that of 1936, it failed to equal the 1929 record.

Total world output of steel ingots and castings is estimated by the magazine at 133,844,000 gross tons, against 122,331,000 tons in 1936, and 116,763,000 tons in 1929. The United States led all other nations with production of 51,609,000 tons, or 38.55 per cent of the world's total. In pig iron production, the United States was also in the lead with 37,080,000 tons output, or 36.34 per cent of the world total.

Germany retained first place among the foreign producers of both steel and pig iron.

World production of pig iron and ferroalloys, the magazine estimates, exceeded the 100,000,000-ton mark for the first time, with 102,035,000 gross tons, or 13.5 per cent more than in 1936 when the total was 89,887,000 tons.

Per capita consumption was highest in the United States at 844 pounds in 1937, compared with 829 pounds in 1936. Belgium-Luxembourg per capita consumption was 746 pounds; Germany and Great Britain, 548 pounds; France, 318 pounds; Japan, 298 pounds; Russia, 256 pounds; and Italy, 135 pounds.

Radio Sales During The Holiday Better Than Were Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Christmas sales of radio receiving sets turned upward during the last two weeks, showing some recovery from the October-November slump, and holiday business was better than has been anticipated some weeks earlier, although still below a year ago.

Sales of radio receiving sets recently have been disappointing, though December business will help in bolstering business for the year.

Final quarter sales are estimated at above 1,750,000 sets, or 35 per cent less than the record final quarter of 1936, when 2,900,000 sets were shipped, virtually all of which were sold.

Based on an estimated sale of 6,000,000 sets in the nine months to September 30 and the trend during the final quarter, it is indicated that the total sales for the year will be about 7,750,000 sets, or 500,000 less than the 1936 record year, when 8,250,000 sets were disposed of.

Trade estimates are that December radio set stocks amounted to close to 1,000,000 sets, a figure which does not seem excessive in the light of the expected 1,750,000 sets to be sold in the final quarter.

While the upturn in Christmas trade will enable producers to close the year in good shape, the outlook for the beginning of the year is clouded somewhat by possibility that the price structure cannot be maintained, especially in view of the fact that prices were advanced 10 to 15 per cent some months ago.

U. S. Issues Sold By Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported loans and investments of banks in 101 leading cities declined $188,000,000 in the week ended Dec. 22.

The largest part of the decline was caused by a liquidation of government securities. The reporting banks sold $105,000,000 worth of federal obligations. New York banks sold $65,000,000 and Cleveland district banks $17,000,000 of the total.

Loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes continued to decline, dropping $28,000,000. Loans to securities dealers and to other banks also fell off.

Reflecting the heavy pre-Christmas trade, demand deposits declined $252,000,000, bringing the total of this type of deposits more than $1,000,000,000 below comparable figures last year for the first time this year. The board noted, however, that recently many persons and corporations have been shifting money from demand to time deposits this year.

Certified Seed Potato Output, New High in '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported certified seed potato production reached a new high this year.

The 25 principal producing states yielded 15,395,390 bushels. The 1936 crop was 11,111,397 bushels and the five previous years averaged 9,276,940 bushels.

Maine led with 8,519,901 bushels, 55 per cent of the country's total. Minnesota was second with 1,686,903 bushels and North Dakota third with 1,775,620 bushels.

Other states with large production increases included Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Montana, New York, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Idaho, Michigan, Louisiana, California, Utah, South Dakota and Ohio.

Decreases were greatest in Vermont, Colorado, Wyoming and Maryland.

New Municipal Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing scheduled for this week by 52 municipalities totals $5,720,085, compared with the revised total of $12,193,745 for the past week, the Daily Bond Buyer said. Weekly average of new offerings for the year to date stands at $23,544,449.

Installment Sales Control Urgent Need, Says Foster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—"Installment selling climbed out of the last depression by leaps and bounds and now the agencies which finance time sales are the giants of the consumer credit world, yet over this huge business federal and state authorities as yet have little control," declared William T. Foster of Newton, Mass., at the annual convention of the American Statistical Association here.

"Public supervision of banks, personal finance companies and other agencies which make cash loans to consumers is accepted as a matter of course," says Mr. Foster. "Yet the business of time sales, which in effect involves several billion dollars a year of small loans to consumers, is as free from regulation as the small loan business was a generation ago.

"Conceivably, installment sales agencies might regulate themselves, but they have not done so even to their own satisfaction. Abuses in this business are a grave concern to the reputable companies, which are a large majority of all the companies. Many of them would like to abandon the mulcting of consumers through reserves, bonuses and packs, but in the stress of competition they seem powerless to act. They denounce deception of consumers in rates of charge, yet in this respect thousands of sellers hoodwink their customers every day.

Quoted Rates Deceptive

"Much ingenuity is shown in making the rates appear lower than they are. A survey, conducted by authority of the General Court of Massachusetts, showed that the true rate in about 500 cases varied from 0 per cent to 943 per cent, and that in the majority of cases the rate was at least twice as high at the rate quoted by the seller. In 105 cases, the rate quoted by the dealer was 6 per cent; but in over nine-tenths of these cases the actual rate, computed on the average amount of credit extended, was above 10 per cent.

"In addition to state regulation of instalment selling and financing, there are several urgent needs in the field of consumer credit:

"1. Workable laws governing small cash loans in those states which either have no laws or have defective laws. At present half the states and the District of Columbia encourage sky-is-the-limit lending, by ignoring the problem, or by adopting laws which prohibit rather than regulate. In such states the lending goes on, but it is in large part socially destructive.

"2. Better supervision in certain states which have workable laws, but which fail to provide adequate administrative machinery and personnel.

Effective Supervision Needed

"3. More effective supervision of such cash lending agencies as pawnbrokers, industrial banks, personal loan departments of commercial banks, credit unions, and the lesser lenders, in order that borrowers may be fully and accurately informed regarding the cost of credit and the risks which they take.

"4. Statiscal measures of retail open-book or "charge account" credit, with the object of determining the seller's costs and the extent to which these costs are unfairly borne by cash customers and prompt-payment charge customers.

"Intelligent pursuit of these objectives requires facts and more facts. It is not a coincidence that the most successful regulating of the small loan business is found in those states which have gathered the most detailed records, have analyzed them with the greatest care, and have carried through administrative orders and to scientific determination of rates.

"Probably fewer than 15 per cent of installment dealers are guilty of the worst deceptions and frauds, yet the whole industry suffers because of the acts of the chiseling minority."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 28 (AP)—The purchase of goods "on tick" is growing up now, Rolf Nugent of New York, an attaché of the Russell Sage Foundation, told the American Statistical Association yesterday.

The buying of washing machines, radios and other devices on the installment plan—known technically as "consumer credit"—seemed to have halted at about the 1929 level, Mr. Nugent said. He observed that credit purchases were partly responsible for the boom of the 20's. In 1923, consumer credit amounted to $4,500,000,000 in this country, and by the end of 1929 it had climbed to $11,000,000,000.

In the middle of the depression, such credit had dropped back to $8,000,000,000, he said, and just before the recent drop in the stock market it had again neared the $11,000,000,000 mark.

Now Americans are buying fewer things on installments because sales financing companies are tightening up on credit requirements to require greater down payments and better security.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Shipbuilding—Reflecting the shortage of iron in Japan, the shipbuilding boom which reached its peak in that country in July when a total of 171 vessels aggregating 1,242,000 tons was under construction has declined steadily since that time. At the end of September a total of 155 vessels with an aggregate of 1,133,487 tons were under construction or ordered in the Japanese yards.

Japan to Build Locomotives—The Japanese Railway Ministry's building program amounting to 100,000,000 yen for the 1937-38 fiscal year includes the construction of 500 locomotives. (Japanese yen equals about 29 cents.) The construction program also includes 7000 freight and 200 passenger cars which are said to be needed due to the congested condition of freight on the Japanese railways. It is reported that railway traffic in Japan has increased to such an extent that revenue freight on the state railways was more than 14 per cent above the revenue last year.

Japanese Salmon Exports—Japanese exports of canned salmon amounted to 925,919 cases during the first nine months of 1937. Recent estimates placed the Japanese catch of red salmon for the year at 970,000 cases, most of which was exported to England. During September, exports showed a large seasonal increase over the preceding month, with shipments totaling 217,712 cases.

Japanese Agency in Panama—Panama has been selected as one of the 12 important commercial centers where Japan will establish official commercial agencies. The functions of the commercial agents were stated to be, among other things, to promote Japanese commercial relations with the various countries and to perform duties usually executed by commercial attaches.

Cost of Living in China—Imported articles of merchandise currently offered for sale in department stores of Shanghai, China, are priced at from 5 to 30 per cent in advance of prices prevailing in July due to the difficulty in replenishing stocks and the hesitancy on the part of merchants to order goods under prevailing conditions. A British paint manufacturing concern increased prices of its poducts 10 per cent because of increased cost of materials. Coal is offered at 70 per cent above prices prevailing during the like period last year.

China Uses Homing Pigeons—Business firms in Shanghai have been utilizing the services of homing pigeons during the recent period of emergency for the quick delivery of important messages within the Shanghai area. Some of the shipping firms operating vessels above and below the Yangtze River boom are currently employing pigeons for the communication of intelligence between ships and company headquarters. Available records show that homing pigeons were used in China to maintain communication between distant points as long as 700 years ago.

Manchurian Imports—Imports into Manchuria from all countries increased from $98,166,000 during the first six months of 1936 to $118,252,000 during the first half of this year, an increase of 20 per cent. Japan supplied 75.2 per cent of the total Manchurian imports and the United States supplied 5.1 per cent. During the first six months, important increases took place in imports of iron and steel, machinery and tools, cotton goods, raw cotton, paper and chemicals. Imports from the United States amounting to $6,473,420 during the first six months of 1937 compared with $3,331,520 in the like period of 1936.

Credit for Manchuria—A German firm with headquarters at Cologne, known for its interests and activities in Far Eastern business, has recently concluded an agreement with the Central Bank of Manchou, in Hsinking, for the delivery of German merchandise. The credit, which is in the amount of 2,000,000 pounds sterling, will be extended to Manchurian firms and organizations and payment will be guaranteed by the bank. Under the credit arrangement the German concern will supply mainly industrial equipment.

Philippine Exposition—The Philippine exposition which will be held in Manila from February 12 to February 27, 1938, will be international in character. It is expected Japan and possibly some other nations will have displays. The 1938 exposition will devote more attention to educational exhibits showing Philippine products and carnival features will not be given as much space as formerly.

Wireless Firm in Philippines—A company has been formed in the Philippines by Manila newspapermen for the purpose of receiving and transmitting press dispatches by radio. Only press dispatches will be handled. It is understood locally that the new company is affiliated with a similar company organized by several newspapers in the United States. The service will be available to all newspapers, press associations and others.

Philippine Rattan Furniture—A company has been organized in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of manufacturing and exporting rattan furniture. The principal asset of the company at present is a method of manufacturing rattan furniture which can be knocked down and shipped flat. This method of construction is expected to reduce freight costs about one third.

New Philippine Industry—The Philippine Islands will soon possess facilities to produce nails, bolts, and nuts. Up to the present time these items have all been imported. The new company expects to produce an average of seven tons of nails daily and to market its products locally at prices considerably below those of foreign producers.

Exports of U. S. In 11 Months Are Far Over Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The commerce department announced that United States merchandise exports showed a $151,970,000 excess of exports over imports in the first 11 months of the year.

Although imports ran ahead of exports during most of the year the last few months changed the trend and November alone accounted for $91,456,000 of the export balance.

November foreign trade was slightly smaller than in October, but, the commerce department said, the decline was seasonal. Exports totaling $314,682,000 were 5 per cent under October and imports aggregating $223,226,000 were 1 per cent below the previous month.

In the first 11 months of the year, $3,026,872,000 worth of goods and produce were shipped abroad and $2,875,202,000 were imported. Exports were $880,894,000 larger than in the comparable period last year and imports were up $697,771,000.

The export balance on Nov. 30 was three times as large as a year ago.

The November export decline was caused by smaller shipments and lower prices for wheat, fruits, tobacco, lubricants, copper and machinery. Shipments of automobiles, aircraft, and iron and steel products increased.

Smaller amounts of grain, fruits, nuts, furs, raw wool, petroleum products, precious stones, iron alloys, and tin were brought into the country last month, while imports of cocoa, coffee, beverages, oilseeds and raw silk increased.

Time Has Come For Broad Planning Of Relief, Says Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—Guaranty Trust Co. declared that the time has come for broad planning of relief for the needy in times of depression.

In a review of the current year and the business outlook for 1938, the Guaranty said: "Even though considerable recovery should occur during the coming year, several problems will remain that must be solved before business may regard the longer-term future with assurance."

The trust company foresaw:

1. Need for adoption of a long-range plan of relief expenditures at times of economic stress, as contrasted with the "spasmodic, wasteful and poorly planned disbursements" of the past.

2. Need for some definite plan for balancing the budget, such as broadening the tax base and reducing expenditures.

3. Need for a systematic program for reducing the huge public debt (when a balanced budget is achieved and conditions warrant).

In respect to labor, it said there is "an urgent necessity for some approach to industrial problems that will enable the government, business men, and labor to consider their differences in a spirit of co-operation."

Regarding the 1938 business outlook, the trust company said:

"While most competent observers anticipate that recession will continue well into the coming year, many believe that there is nothing of a purely economic nature apparent at present to suggest that we are entering a depression of the magnitude and duration of the last one."

Business Editors See Upturn in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—"Business must soon turn into a long sustained period of increasing volume and velocity, and probably of rapidly mounting profits," Glenn Griswold, publisher of Business Week, said in a year-end review of the general business outlook.

Most editors of other McGraw-Hill Publications were in substantial agreement in the particular fields of their interest.

F. E. Schmitt, editor of Engineering-News-Record, said:

"The general picture (for 1938) is promising in view of the momentum of new enterprise and the large, unfilled requirements due to obsolescence in all departments of construction. Public construction promises to hold up well. Private construction prospects are less definite, but industry's requirements cannot go long uncared for."

Douglas G. Woolf, editor, Textile World:

"My own belief is that the first part of the year (1938) will be slow, with a decided pick-up in the latter part, and that total activity for the year should rate at approximately the high level which has characterized 1936 and 1937."

Westchester Railroad Ordered Discontinued

NEW YORK (AP)—The bankrupt New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad had orders from Federal Judge John C. Knox to discontinue all operations on Dec. 31.

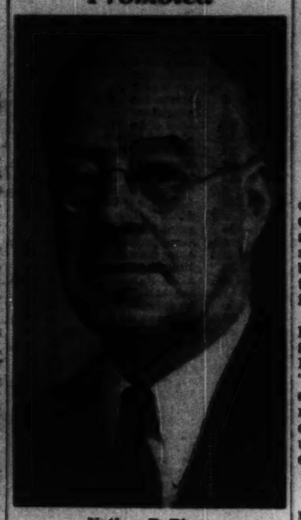
Judge Knox issued the order after attorneys for the receivers and bondholders advised him the road was hopelessly insolvent and could not be operated profitably, even if a tentative offer of various Westchester County communities to halve taxes was accepted.

Ralph Buell, attorney for the receivers, said the railroad has assets with a book value of $35,093,000 and liabilities of $80,000,000.

Allied Kid Sales Decline

Allied Kid Company reports a sharp drop in November sales, with some improvement now indicated during December. Dollar sales in November were $485,153, or about 55 per cent of the total for that month in 1936. Sales in dozens of 35,155 were just under 50 per cent of the total for November last year. The company observes that sales for December are running about 33 per cent ahead of November.

Promoted



Nathan R. Birge

Assistant to the President of General Electric Company Since 1927, Elected This Week to a Vice-Presidency of That Company

Estimated ½ Cent Rate Rise May Net Roads $32,431,455

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—According to estimates submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the increase of ½-cent a mile in passenger coach proposed by railroads operating in eastern territory would result in an additional $32,431,455 to passenger revenues of these roads, based on actual revenue passenger-miles in coaches, not including commutation business, in the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, with 1,745,956,150 revenue passenger-miles in coaches in that period, would recieve the largest share $8,734,681.

The following shows benefits to some of the principal roads, calculated on the above basis, although there is belief in some quarters that an increase of ½-cent per mile in fares might result in some decrease in riding:

	Est. gain in pass. revs. at ½-cent a mile inc. in fares
Baltimore & Ohio	$1,919,069
Boston & Maine	1,201,424
Chesapeake & Ohio	487,876
Erie Railroad (including Chicago & Erie)	777,720
Maine Central	187,195
New York Central Railroad	5,877,675
Boston & Albany	479,253
New York, New Haven & Hartford	4,064,641
Pennsylvania Railroad	8,734,681
Reading Co.	833,185

Settlement Made On Defaulted Cuban Public Works Bonds

HAVANA (AP)—A definite settlement on the defaulted $40,000,000 5½ per cent Cuban public works bonds of 1945 has been made by the Cuban Government after negotiations with the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council of New York.

The formula for the settlement will be submitted to Congress when it convenes in January. The arrangement calls for the exchange of the old bonds at par for a new issue of 4½s due in 1977 in the amount of not to exceed $85,000,000. Defaulted interest on the 5½s from 1933 through July 1, 1937, will also be paid with the new issue of bonds.

The new issue will be known as the bonds of the foreign debt of the Republic of Cuba.

The accord was signed by J. Reuben Clark Jr. on behalf of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, and Gimenez Lanier, Secretary of the Treasury, and Julio B. Forcade, president of the Cuban Bondholders Committee.

Consolidated Edison Reduces New Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., has reduced the amount of debentures to be issued to $30,000,000 3½ per cent debentures, due 1958, according to an amendment filed with SEC.

Originally, the company planned to issue a total of $80,000,000 debentures, $40,000,000 to be due 1952 and another $40,000,000 to be due 1962. Redemption rates are to be filed by amendment. The offering date is given as January 13.

Proceeds from the sale of the $30,000,000 debentures will be used to repay $15,000,000 short term bank loans and to provide funds for acquisition of property and the construction, completion, extension or improvements of plants and distribution systems. In this connection, the company said capital expenditures for 1938 are expected to amount to $22,200,000.

Loan League Dividends In Half Year $104,000,000

CHICAGO (AP) — The United States Building and Loan League announced an estimated $104,000,000 would be paid to 6,200,000 persons as dividends for the second half of the year on savings, building and loan association investments.

Morton Bodfish, executive vice president of the league, said the recent business recession had not been reflected in the six months profit and loss sheets. He said about 95 per cent of the invested capital would pay returns for the period.

Chilean Nitrate Payment

NEW YORK—Notice is being given to holders of Chilean Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corporation 5 per cent sterling income debentures, that interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1937, will be paid in full on the debentures on or after Dec. 31, 1937.

Business Affirms Aim to Co-operate With Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Industry's offer of full co-operation with Government to reduce unemployment and bring the business recession to a halt was renewed in a statement by William B. Warner, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, today.

Commenting upon an address by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant United States Attorney General, Sunday, Mr. Warner voiced the hope that "the views of Mr. Jackson and the expressed antipathy to business did not represent the views of the Government towards the desire of manufacturers to help solve the nation's economic problems."

Need Confidence

"What this country needs is business confidence," he said. "Business will move forward—producing more goods, and, therefore, more jobs—if it is permitted to face the future with only the natural hazards of legitimate private enterprise."

Industry seeks recognition, Mr. Warner held, of "the simple fact that as factories prosper, America prospers," and that Government can aid large and small manufacturers alike in their efforts to increase employment by the abolition of certain "road-closed" signs. These obstacles he summarized as follows:

Legislation which reduces incentive to invest funds, especially in the durable goods and construction industries. Increased flow of capital investment into private enterprise is essential to expand production and employment.

Continued uncertainty involving federal regulation of industry beyond the field of necessary public safeguards.

Policies which hamper the production of more national wealth and income out of which greater benefits for all people must come.

Burdensome Taxes

Taxes which are unduly burdensome both in amount and character; which make no allowance for previous losses when taxing profits and discriminate against companies with widely fluctuating earnings; which penalize companies burdened with debts; which restrict the amounts spent for plant expansion and improvement.

Continued unbalanced federal budget caused by excessive government spending.

Legislation which stimulates labor controversies or the threat of such controversies; which does not protect employees against any and all coercion; which is unfair to employers and under which only they can be held guilty of "unfair practices."

Opposition to monopolistic practices already had been stressed by the association, Mr. Warner declared. Aside from being opposed to monopolies in production, distribution or labor, American industry favored free domestic competition based on private initiative and energy, he said, adding:

"Above all else the manufacturers of the nation believe that calm and nonpartisan consideration of our national problems is the need of the hour. They have offered repeatedly and stand ready at all times to cooperate toward bettering economic conditions."

Chamber Would Have Farm Produce More

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce asserted that a "vigorous stimulation of demand at home and abroad rather than curtailment of supply" is necessary to make agriculture prosperous.

"Government can best serve agriculture by the most generous encouragement of private initiative," said a report prepared by the agriculture committee of the chamber. The chairman of the committee is Harper Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.

The report said the average annual farm income during the 1924-29 period was $11,680,000,000. The average dropped to $5,337,000,000 in 1932, and rose to about $9,000,000,000 in 1936, the committee added.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 88

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on December 15, 1937, for the quarter ending December 31, 1937, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 15, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 5
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 5
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 5
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 5
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 5
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,200,000
Previous day 1,361,120
1937 vol. to date 662,932,500
1936 vol. to date 669,716,132

Stocks Are Down, With Many New Lows for Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Heavy selling swept stock market leaders overboard today, many falling 1 to 5 or more points to new lows for the year.

Steels, motors, chemicals and specialties were in the forefront of the slump.

Occasional efforts to rally the list met with little response and volume of offerings attained such proportions near the fourth hour the ticker tape for a while was several minutes behind. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,200,000 shares.

Wall Street seemed to be still worried over Assistant Attorney General Jackson's denunciation of "big business" and monopoly "profiteering" and intimations the Government may swing into a wide anti-trust campaign as a means of controlling prices.

Trade news continued to lack cheering aspects and speculative forces were inclined to tread lightly pending clues as to the direction the next Congress will take. Year-end tax-selling was a factor.

Aviation Shares Resistant

Conspicuous share losers the greater part of the day included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Inland Steel, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Du Pont, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, U. S. Gypsum, Loew's, Allis Chalmers, American Tobacco "B," Consolidated Edison, Goodrich and American Can.

General Motors and Chrysler were among those dipping to new 1937 bottoms.

Managing to register gains at one time were Wright Aeronautical, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Aircraft, Glenn Martin and Dome Mines.

The aviation group had the benefit of Washington forecasts that, despite plans of the authorities to slice expenses in other departments, appropriations for the army and navy next year probably would top $1,000,000,000, the largest peacetime defense fund in American history.

The automotive division had to contend with an announcement of President Knudsen of General Motors that, because of the business recession, the company probably would cut its employment total in January by 30,000.

On the other hand a degree of hope was seen in the foreign trade figures for November disclosing merchandise exports were $314,682,000, against $226,949,000 in the same month a year ago. Imports were $223,226,000, compared with $196,400,000.

Bond Market Lower

The bond market continued to work lower today with losses ranging from fractions to a point or even more general. Some utilities were steady.

U. S. Governments and foreign dollar bonds, although mixed, leaned to the general trend. Japan issues reversed yesterday's gains.

Bonds losing a point or more included Allegheny 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, American Water Works 6s, B. & O. convertible 4½s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4s, International Telephone 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Fractional gains were registered by New Haven 6s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s and Consolidated Edison 3¼s.

U. S. Treasury issues lost 1-32 to 6-32, with scattered gains ranging from 2-32 to 8-32.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Curb stocks were generally lower today with the exception of a few specialties.

Losers of a point or more included Aluminum Co. of America, Creole Petroleum, Great Atlantic & Pacific, Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Sherwin Williams, Novadel-Agene, Pepperell, and Technicolor. Smaller losers included American Cyanamid, American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore Mines, Niagara Hudson Power, Pan American Airways and United Light & Power A.

Minor gains were made by Berkey & Gay furniture, Teck-Hughes Gold, United Wall Paper and Venezuela Petroleum.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 Noon, Dec. 28, 1937)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99⅛	$4.99⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.99⅛	4.99¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0340	.0340	‡
Belgium—belga	.1697	.1697	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2313	.2313	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4030	.4031	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5561	.5561	‡
Sweden—krona	.2576	.2577	.4537
Norway—krone	.2512	.2512	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2231	.2232	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill g	.1900	.1900	.2362
Cz'ch'sl'va—crown	.0182	.0182	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2890	.2945	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5400‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2912	.2914	.8440
India—rupee	.3774	.3774	.6180
Java—florin	.5576	.5576	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3128	.3128	*
Shanghai—dol	.2956‡	.2962‡	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5862	.5862	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9984	.9988	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper peso. ‡ Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 23: Receipts, $20,928,818; expenditures, $26,920,612; balance, $3,013,162,205; customs receipts for the month, $22,693,149. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,118,697,298; expenditures, $2,102,818,443, including $997,502,000 of emergency expenditures, excess of expenditures, $887,121,144; gross debt, $37,368,022,650, an increase of $1,001,944 above the preceding day; gold assets, $12,750,959,868, including $1,337,676,497 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	37	36½	37	+ ⅝
65	44	Acme Steel (4)	4	46	45	45	—1
22⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	36	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅝
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (.5a)	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	4	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 27
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	19	80½	48⅞	49¾	— ⅛
8½	½	Air-Way El App	6	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	30	11¼	10¾	11	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Allenbarr	73	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
58½	10	Allen pf xw	3	14	14	14	—1
59¾	11	Allen pf 630 ww	36	13	12	12⅜	—1⅛
59	11	Allen pf 840 ww	2	15	13	13	—1¼
52½	10½	Allen pr pf	2	14⅞	14½	14½	—1¼
45⅝	12	Allen Stl (1.60)	14	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	5	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (8a)	18	165	158	160	—5
17⅛	8½	Allied Kid (1a)	6	9	7¼	7¼	—1½
33⅛	16	Allied Mills (2g)	30	11⅜	10⅜	10⅝	— ½
21⅜	6⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	97	7½	6⅝	7	
85	49⅛	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	80	80	80	Dec 27
53½	34	Allis-Ch Mfr (3½g)	86	47	45	45½	—1¾
39⅝	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13½	12	13	— ¼
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	10	2	2	2	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	20	20	20	Dec 27
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	5	58¾	54	55	—4¾
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	3	57	54	54½	—3½
41⅞	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	24	11¾	10⅛	11	
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	18	44	41¼	41⅝	—2⅜
121	72½	Am Can (4)	42	73½	69⅛	69⅝	—2¾
174	151½	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	160	160	—7
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	30	24¾	23½	23¾	—3
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	6	44	43⅜	44	—1
33⅜	11⅛	Am Ch& Cable (1½g)	46	15⅛	14	14	—1⅜
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 23
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95	95	95	
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	23	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
30⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alco (½a)	14	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	10	14½	13¾	13	—1
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	55	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
58⅞	15¾	Am & For P 46 pf	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
28⅝	19	Am & For P 97 pf	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	3	11	10½	11	+ ½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	23	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
55⅝	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	21½	21½	21½	—2
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	34½	33¾	33⅝	—1¼
4¾	1½	Am Ice	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16¾	15⅝	—2¼
17¾	6⅜	Am International	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	18	20	19	19	
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	60¼	60	60	—3¾
29⅜	10⅛	Am M & Fdy (1)	12	13⅞	13	13	—⅜
13⅝	3	Am Mach & Met	13	4	4	4	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	18	29	28½	28¾	—1½
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	98	6½	5½	5½	— ⅜
87⅛	31	Am P&L 36pf (5⅝k)	12	39½	37⅛	37⅜	—2⅛
72½	26	AmP&L55pf(4.68¾k)	16	31¾	30	30	—1
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	134	12⅜	11¾	12	— ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roli Mill (2g)	94	18¼	17½	17¾	—1
101⅝	66	Am Roli Mill pf (4½)	13	66⅞	64⅞	65½	—1¾
36	15½	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	16	16	16	+ ½
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¾
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	76	46¾	45½	45½	—1½
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	126¾	126	126	— 3
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	3	49½	49	49	— ½
73¾	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	90	32½	30½	30½	—2½
26½	8	Am Stores	21	8½	7⅞	8	
56⅜	24½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	106	106	106	— ⅞
36⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	18	16⅞	18	
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	43	145½	144½	144½	—1
99	59½	Am Tobacco (5)	12	58¾	57	58	—1½
99⅝	60½	Am Tobacco B (5)	35	60½	58¾	59	—1½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138½	138½	138½	Dec 27
20⅛	4¾	Am Type Founders	30	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
10⅞	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	68	11½	10¾	10¾	—1
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	22	4	3⅞	4	
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	16	26	25¼	25½	— ⅜
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	61	5¼	4¾	4⅞	— ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	31	31	31	Dec 27
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	327	29⅝	28½	28½	—2
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	—1¼
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	11	16	15½	15½	—1
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 27
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
46	24	Arch-Dan-M (2)	11	23¾	22	22	—2
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	74	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
99½	61½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	66	59½	59½	—1½
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¾	97¾	97⅞	Dec 1
70¼	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	32	34½	30¼	30¼	—5
16⅝	4⅞	Arnold Constr (1g)	4	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅛
17¾	2⅝	Artloom	5	3	3	3	
24¾	6⅞	Assd Dry Goods	25	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	60	35⅞	34	34	—2
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	2	67¾	67	67¾	+1¼
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	23	24	21¾	22⅜	—2½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	8	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	6	10	9	9	—1
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	45	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Dec 22
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	36	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	4	44¼	42	42	Dec 27
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5	5	5	— ¼
36¾	3¼	Auburn Auto	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	29	3⅝	3½	3½	
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	42	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	157	10½	9½	9¾	—1⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	19	12¾	11½	11¾	—1¼
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	32	32	32	Dec 24
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	34	15¾	13½	14⅛	—1⅞
32	3½	Barker Bros (¾g)	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
35⅛	10	Barnsdall (1)	71	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅝a)	1	10	9⅞	10	
28¾	13⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	9	94	94	94	Dec 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	96	96	96	Dec 22
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	8	7⅞	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	56	11⅜	11	11	— ⅝
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	4	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
62¾	30	Best & Co (2½a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	417	57¼	53	54	—4½
20	14	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	91	88¾	88¾	—2¾
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	5	23¼	23	23	— ¾
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	8	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
29⅛	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	17	11⅜	10¼	10½	—1¼
49¾	16	Boeing Air (1.40g)	185	31½	29	29¾	—1½
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	7	25⅛	23⅜	24	—1¼
25	11½	Bond Stores pf (1.80)	2	13¼	11	11	— ½
28	16½	Borden (1.60)	50	16⅝	16	16½	— ¼
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	49	25	23½	23⅝	—1⅛
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4½	½	Botany C M A	3	¾	¾	¾	Dec 23
35⅜	17	Bower R Bear (3½g)	6	17	16½	16½	— ½
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	23	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	55	19¾	18¼	18¼	—1⅜
53½	25	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	—1
47	28¼	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	12	28¼	28	28	— ¼
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
38½	6⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf	8	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
53	7¾	Bkln-Man Tr	45	7¾	7	7	— ¼
102¼	22⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	9	21½	21	21	—1½
52¾	18⅝	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	27	18⅜	18½	18½	—⅝
50	35	Brown Shoe (3)	2	38	35	35	Dec 27
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	5	8¼	7½	7½	—1
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	30	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	72	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	34	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	10	16½	15	15	—2
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	42	28	24⅜	25½	—2¾
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	13	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	30	17½	16½	16¾	— ⅝
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	7	2½	2	2¼	
39	7⅜	Bush Term 7% deb	7	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	16	7½	6¾	7	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	18	18	18	
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	11	8¼	7½	7¾	— ⅜
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	9	18½	15	15	—1½
		C					
48¼	19¾	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	5	19¼	19	19	— ¾
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	41	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	24	27	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	24	11½	10	10½	—1
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	84	14	13¼	14	
17½	8⅞	Canadian Pacific	43	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
61½	28	Cannon Mills (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	
18½	5½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	5⅜	5¼	5½	Dec 24
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	2	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	28	3⅞	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	15	87½	83	83	—4¾
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2.30)	23	49¾	45	45	—5½
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	4	100½	100	100	— ¼
41¼	14½	Celanese Corp	28	14	13½	13½	— ¾
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 21
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	7	23	20	20	—3½
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	2	28	28	28	
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	13	3½	3	3	— ⅛
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	9	6¾	5¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M 1.40a)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
86⅝	35¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	43	38¼	35	35	—1½
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	24	7¼	6¼	6¾	— ⅝
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (3)	1	27	27	27	—6½
48	5	Checker Cab	3	7	7	7	— ½
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2a)	88	34½	33¼	33¼	— ½
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	3	90	90	90	Dec 27
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	9	43½	42½	43½	— ¾
4⅝	¾	Chi & E Ill	9	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	58	1½	1	1	
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	12	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	9	1	1	1	
13¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	14	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	9	10½	10	10½	+ ¼
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	46	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	50	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	21	10	8¾	9	—1
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	39	39	39	Dec 20
3⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	9	1	⅞	1	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	16	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	12	2	2	2	
27½	6⅞	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	2	9½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
23½	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	15½	13½	13½	
18⅝	3	Childs Co	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
139¼	89⅜	Chrysler (10g)	443	80¼	77⅜	78⅜	—2
31⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	12	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
20¾	10¾	Clark Equip (4.50g)	4	17¾	17¼	17¾	—2
48⅜	21¾	Clev Gr B (2.80g)	12	21¾	19¾	19¾	—2
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	22	26½	23½	23¾	—3¼
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	21	14½	14	14	— ½
178⅝	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	12	110	107½	107½	—1½
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Dec 23
25⅝	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	51	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
104½	90	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	97½	96	97½	Dec 24
63¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (5g)	17	22	21	21	—1
51⅝	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	8	16	15⅜	15½	—1
32	10½	Columb Br A (1.95g)	19	17¼	17	17½	+ ¼
31⅜	16⅝	Colum Br B (1.95g)	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&El (.65g)	207	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A 6	1	73	73	73	
39½	10	Colum Pict-vtec(1a)	12	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	3	27	25¾	27	— ⅞
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	67½	65	66	—1½
69¼	22½	Comi Credit (4a)	32	33½	30¾	30⅞	—1¾
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	81	81	81	Dec 24
80¼	37¼	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	32	37⅜	34	34	—2⅜
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
21½	5	Comi Solv (.60)	74	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Conde Nast	2	6	6	6	
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	13	20½	20	20¼	— ¼
19½	8	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (⅛g)	83	16¾	15½	16½	
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾g)	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅝
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (3)	157	23⅝	21⅜	22	— ⅞
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	96½	96¼	96¼	—1½
5¾	1	Consol Film	32	1½	1	1⅛	
18¾	4½	Consol Film pf (1⅛k)	24	5⅝	5½	5½	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	176	9	8½	8¾	— ⅛
105⅞	100	Consol Oil 5% pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
109¾	2⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	21	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile	12	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	3	Consol Coal	13	4	4	4	— ⅛
52⅝	16	Consol Coal pf	1	17	17	17	— ¾
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	6	81	79¾	80	—4
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	51	12¾	12	12½	— ⅝
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	27	13⅝	10½	11	—1¼
5¼	1	Cont Ba

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
6 3¾s '43-41 Mch	107.3	107.2	107.2
4 3¼s '41	107.6	107.6	107.6
1 3¼s '45-43	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 3¼s '46-44	107.5	107.5	107.5
15 4s '44-42	112.10	112.6	112.6
10 4s '47-45	104.4	103.30	103.30
1070 3¼s '49	105.18	105.15	105.15
54 3s '48-46	105.11	105.11	105.11
2 3½s '48-46	108.21	108.21	108.21
10 4¼s '52-47	116.28	116.28	116.28
1 3¼s '52-49	102.5	102.5	102.5
1 3¼s '51-48	106.26	106.26	106.26
1 3¼s '52-49	99.30	99.25	99.25
231 2½s '51-49	101.8	101.8	101.8
57 2¾s '54-51	104.6	104.5	104.5
28 3s '55-51	102.3	102.3	102.3
307 2¾s '60-55	101.2	101.1	101.1
11 2¾s '59-56			

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	104	102.30	102.30
15 3¼s '47-43	103.23	103.20	103.20
4 3s '49-44	103.23	103.23	103.23

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	101.24	101.24	101.24
10 2¼s '44-42	101.8	101.8	101.8
1 3s '52-44	103.23	103.23	103.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleghany 5s '44	70¼	69½	69½
29 Alleghany 5s '49	62¼	62	62
21 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	31¼	31¼
1 Alleg Val 4s '49	108½	108½	108½
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	92	92	92
94 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103½	102¾	103
13 Am&For P 5s 2030	103½	103½	103¼
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	93¼	93	93
4 Am Int'l 5½s '49	113	112¾	113
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	110¼	110	110
137 Am T&T 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
16 Am T&T cv 4½s '38	101½	100¾	101½
28 Am T & T 3½s 61	94¼	94	94
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	103¾	103¼	103¼
21 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	39	39	39
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	86½	86½	86½
3 Arm Del 4s 57	107	107	107
14 Arm Del 4s 55	104.4	103.30	103.30
7 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109½	109½
21 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	102¾	102½	102½
17 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	105¼	105	105¼
1 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 ACLine 1st 4s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 ACL cl 4s 52	75½	75½	75½
1 ACLine 4½s 64	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	30	30	30
20 Atl Cst L WI 5s 59	59½	57½	57½
1 Auburn Auto 4¾s 39	21	21	21
60 B&O rfg 6s 95	46	44	44
44 B&O 1st 5s 48	40	38	38
8 B&O rfg 5s 95	39	38	38
45 B&O 5s 2000	39	38¾	38¾
25 B&O 5s 2000 D	33½	30¾	31
77 B&O 4s 48	77	77	77
63 B&O 4s 48	69¼	69	69¼
41 B&O 5s 95	61¾	60¼	60¾
1 B&O 5s 95 W 50	53	53	53
2 B&O 4s T C 59	118½	118¼	118¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	126¾	126¾	126¾
2 Bell TPa 5s 60C	100	100	100
Beth Stl 4¼s 60	93¼	92½	92¼
45 Beth Stl 3¾s 65	44½	43¾	43¾
16 Boston&Me 5s 67	40	40	40
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	47¾	45½	45½
8 Boston&Me 5s 55	7¼	7	7
8 BotConMills 6¼s 34	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 BotConM 6½s 34ct	45½	44½	44½
135 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 68	107	107	107
11 Bkly 1U Gas 5s 45	92½	92	92½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	40	39¾	39¾
8 Buf R&P 4½s 57	9	9	9
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	37	37	37
4 Bush Term 4s 52	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¼	113¼	113½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	101	100¾	101
6 Can Pac 5s '54	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	97	97	97
11 Can Pac 4½s '60	86½	86½	86½
10 Can Pac 4s prep	75½	72½	72½
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	5½	5	5½
14 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	5¼	5	5¼
15 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	10½	10½	10½
23 Cen of Ga 5s '45	97	97	97
4 Cen Il E & G 5s '51	43	43	43
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	70¼	68½	68½
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	99½	99½	99½
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	34½	33½	33½
7 Cen R R N J 5s '87	29	29	29
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87 reg	60	60	60
21 Certain-td 5½s '48	120¼	120	120
6 C & O 4½s '92	95½	95½	95½
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	95½	95½	95½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	26½	26½	26½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	110	110	110
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	105¾	105¼	105¾
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	109¼	109	109
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	15½	14½	14½
18 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14¼	14	14
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝
4 Chi I & L 6s '60	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
2 Chi I & L 6s '47	8⅞	8½	8½
16 Chi I & L 5s '66	11½	11½	11½
3 Chi I & L 4s '47	10⅝	10	10¼
98 CM&P & Pac 3s '75	2½	3	3
344 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	27¼	27	27
24 CM&StP 4½s '89C	26½	26½	26½
10 CM&StP gen 4s '89	24½	24½	24½
4 CM&StP 5½s '89 B	20½	19	19
17 Chi&NW 6½s '36	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18	17½	17½
8 Chi&NW gen 5s2'87	17¾	17	17¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s '97	8½	8¼	8¼
141 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	9¼	9	9
29 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9½	8¾	8¾
20 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	18½	16½	16½
14 Chi & NW 4s '87	12	12	12
12 Chi & NW 4s3'87	18	16¾	16
16 Chi & NW 3½s '87	9	8	8
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	7½	7	7
25 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	4¼	4¾	4½
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	17	16	16¼
26 C H I & P 4s '34	16½	16½	16¼
10 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	8¾	8½	8½
24 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7¼	6¾	6¾
25 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	6¾	6¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92¾	92½	92½
15 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	99½	99½	99¼
15 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102¾	102¾	102½
10 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
10 CinUnTerm 5s '37 C	89	88¾	88¾
10 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	105¼	105	105
11 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	100¾	100¼	100¾
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s '73	91¾	91¼	91¼
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	61	61	61
10 Col P & I 5s '70	41	41	41
7 Col & So 4½s '80	94½	94½	94½
3 Columbia G 5s '52 May	91½	91½	91½
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	95½	95½	95½
1 Com'l Credit 3¼s '51	99½	99½	99½
58 Con Cal Pet 5s '60	55	54	54
2 Con Edis 2¾s '46	100	100	100
1 Con Edis 2¾s '56	107¾	106¾	106¾
12 Con NY 4½s '51	97	96¾	96¾
16 Con Oil 3½s '51	102½	102	102
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	99	98½	98½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '66	99	99	99
5 Crane Co 4s '60	104	104	104
1 Crown Will 6s '51	37	37	37
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	51½	52½	53
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	107½	107¼	107½
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	13¼	13¼	13¼
9 D&RGW 4s '36	12	11	11
1 D&RG 5s '36	6	6	6
28 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	8¾	7¾	7¾
22 D&RG W 5s '78	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	110¾	110¼	110¾
21 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¼	96½
19 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	99½	99½	99½
19 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	43½	40¼	40¾
56 Erie rfg 5s '67	85	85	85
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	57¼	57	57
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Erie & Je 5s '55	106¾	106¼	106¼
5 Fed L & T 5s '42	97	97	97
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	6	6
62 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¼	6	6¼
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	47½	47½	47½
3 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101	101	101
3 Gen Am Accept 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gn Mot Accept 3s '40	102½	102	102
30 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Gen Pub S 5½s2 '39	47	47	47
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	94½	93¾	93¾
11 Goodrich 4¼s '65	92¾	92½	92½
5 Goodrich 6s '45	104	103½	104
21 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	80	80	80
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	80	104¾	104¾
5 Gt Nor Ry 7½s '36	102	102	102
3 Gt Nor Ry 6s '36	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 C	88½	88	88
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'46	104	104	104
70 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95¾	94¾	94¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	78	77	77½
36 Gt Nor 3½s '47	63	62¼	62¼
2 Gt So 5s 1st2mtg '44	99½	99½	99½
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	30	29¾	30
22 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	52	51½	51½
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	18½	18¼	18¾
31 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	57	52	52
15 Ill Cen 4s '52	47	47	47
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	80¾	49¼	50
9 Ill Cen 4s '55	35	34	34
22 Ill Cen 4s'46 '66	57	57	57
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	42½	40¾	41
21 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	38	37	37
1 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	51	49¼	51
16 Interb R Tr 7s '32	80	80½	80½
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	14½	14¼	14¼
8 Interb R Tr rfg 5s	50	46¾	49¾
108 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	48	47¼	49
5 Inter R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	72	71	71
6 Interlake Iron 4s '47	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	4¼	4½	4¼
9 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	18¾	18	18
18 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	70	68½	68½
16 Int Hydro El 6s '44	47½	47	47
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70	69¾	69¾
4 Int Paper 6s '55	85½	85	85
6 Int Paper 5s '47	89½	89	89
76 Int T&T cv 4½s '39			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	59	57	57
17 Int T&T 5s '38	63½	62	62
15 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3½	3½	3½
1 Jones&Laugh1¼'45'51	97½	97¼	97¼
19 KCPt&Mem 4s '36	26	25	26
3 KCPt&Mem 4s '36ct	25	24¾	24¾
9 K S South 5s '50	63¾	62	62
2 K O South 3s '50	69½	68½	68½
1 Keith B F 6s '46	2½	2½	2½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	101	101
14 Kresge Found 2½s '47	88	86½	86½
15 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61½	59½	59½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	90	90	90
1 L S & M S 3½s '97 reg	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Leh Val Coal 6s '28	71	70	71
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	73	73	73
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	37	37	37
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	37	37	37
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	30	30	30
104 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	39	38½	38½
33 Leh Val 4½s 2003	25½	24½	25½
113 Leh Val 4s 2003	62	62	62
2 Leh ValIRTerm5s '54	62	62	62
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¼	129¼	129¼
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
6 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106½	106½	106½
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
17 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71	70½	70½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Louis&N un 4s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 LouGas&El 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	102¾
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55	55	55
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	32½	32½	32½
27 Manhat Ry 4s '90	27½	27½	27½
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Marion StShov 6s '47	69	69	69
7 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	88¾	89½	89¾
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	105	105	105
5 MilEl Ry&L 5s '57 B	78¾	78¼	78¼
100 MilSpar&NW 4s '47	14½	14½	14½
33 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20	19¾	19¾
131 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¼	19¼	19¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20	19¼	19¼
37 Mo Pac 5s '80 B	20¼	19½	19½
3 Mo Pac 5s '81	6½	6½	6½
2 Mo Pac 5s '90 C	8½	8	8½
1 Mo Pac 5s '91 F	7	7	7
30 MonWPaPS 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Mont Pow 3½s '66	89½	89½	89½
4 Mor & Essex 4s '55	67	66	66
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	54½	54	54
9 Mor & Ess 3½s 2000	70¼	70¼	70½
16 Nassau El 4s '51	32	32	32
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	99¾	98¾	98¾
7 Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	9	9	9
1 Natl Steel 4s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 N Y Edis 3½s '65	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 N Eng T & T 5s '52	135½	135½	135½
1 N Eng T & T 4½s'61 B	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '56 B	59	58	58
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	74½	73½	73½
1 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	36¾	35½	35½
1 N O Tex & M 5s '56 C	32½	32	32
5 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	65	65	65
1 N Y & Puin 4s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 N Y & Qns E&P3½s'65	74¾	74	74
1 N Y Dock 5s 2013	68	66	66
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	91	90¾	91
36 NYC 3¾s '46	82	80	80
41 NYC 3½s '97	68½	68	68
30 NYC&HR 3½s 2013	94½	91	91
38 NYC Chi & St L 5½s'74A	75¾	75½	75½
7 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	61½	60½	61
17 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	61½	61½	61½
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103½	102¾	102¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	114½	114½	114½
1 N Y G E H & P 4s '49	21½	21	20¾
1 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	33	33	33
1 NY NH & H cll 6s '40	20½	20½	20½
1 NY NH & H 4s '67	20½	20½	20½
1 NY NH & H 4s '56	9¾	9¾	9¾
23 NY NH & H 4s '57	10	10	10
1 NY NH & H 3½s '54	17½	17	17
1 NY NH & H 3½s '56	16½	16½	16½
3 NY NH & H 3½s '61	16½	16½	16½
2 N Y O & W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6¾
10 N Y O & W gen 4s '55	95	95	95
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	103½	103½	103½
5 Y Steam 5s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 NY Tel 4½s '39	88	87¾	87¾
47 N Y Tel 1st&ref 4½s'46	10	10	10
8 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Norf Sou 5s '61A	119¾	119¾	119¾
3 Norf & W 4s '96	101	101	101
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¼	103	103¼
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	99¼	99¼	99¼
9 Nor Am Ed 5½s '69C	88	88	88
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 D	80	80	80
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 D	76½	76½	76½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	92	92	92
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	62	62	62
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Nor RR Cal 5s '38	12	12	12
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48st	11	10½	10½
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103	103	103
4 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	67	65¾	65¾
1 Otis Steel 6½s '41	97½	97½	97½
1 Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	106	106	106
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66	99¾	99¼	99¼
1 Panhandle P&R 5s '53	60	60	60
1 Para Rwy 3s'55 ct	40	40	40
1 Para Pict 5s '50	71½	71½	71½
1 Para Pict 3½s '47	27	27	27
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	38	38	38
1 Penn Dix 5s '41 A	97	97	97
15 Pen Cn&Den 4½s '77	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen Cn&Den 5s '61	105	105	105
6 Pen Co 4s '63	112	111½	112
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	118½	118½	118½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Pen RR 4½s '70	107½	107	107½
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	104½	104½	104½
19 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	114	114	114
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	94¾	94	94¼
2 Pen Co 4s '48	98¾	98¾	98¾
28 Pen RR 3¾s '93	88½	88½	88½
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	101½	101¼	101½
20 Phelps Dodge 3¼s 52	91½	91¼	91¼
12 Phila Co 5s 67	106½	106¾	106¾
1 Phila Elec 3½s 67	4¼	4¼	4¼
31 Phila ReadC&I6s49	15¾	15¾	15¾
15 Ph Read C&I5s'73	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 PCC&StL 5s '70A	113	113	113
3 PCC&StL 4s '75 B	104	104	104
5 PCC&StL 4½s '77	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC&StL4½s40A	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 PCC&StL4½s42B	110	110	110
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	46½	47	47
2 Porto Ri Tob 6s 42	11¾	11	11¾
127 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	104¾	104¼	104¼
4 Potomac El P 3½s 66	76	76	76
3 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	84½	84½	84½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	92¾	92½	92½
25 Read 4½s 97 A	81¾	81¾	81¾
9 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	105	105	105
15 Republic Stl 5½s 54	78¾	78¼	78¼
21 Republ Stl 4½s 61	78¾	77	77
31 Republ Stl 4¼s 56	100	100	100
1 Republ Stl 4¼s 61	87½	87½	87½
37 Mo Pac 5s '80 A	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 Revere Cop&Br4½s56	100	100	100
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Rio G West 1st4s39	19	19	19
25 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	9½	9	9½
1 Rutland cons 4s 49 st	10	10	10
7 Rutland Strs 4s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 46	103	103	103
7 StLIM&S4sR&G 33s	43½	44	44
3 StLIM&S4sR&GO3ct	44	44	44
1 StLIM&SRy&L 1 pf	15¾	14¾	14¾
1 StLPeo&NW5s48	11	11	11
21 StLSF 4s 50 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
85 St L S F 4½s 78	10	9¼	9¼
1 StLSF4½s78ctf st	12	12	12
48 St L S F 4s 50 A	11	11	11
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14	14	14
25 St L SW rfg 5s 50	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 St L&W 1st 4s 89	30	30	30
10 StPac&Pac 5hL4½s41	8½	8½	8½
2200 Barium Stl 6½s '51	7	7	7
6 Seab A L cn 4s '45	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Seab Al Ry 4½s '59	13½	13½	13½
24 Sea-All Fla 6s'36A ct	98	98	98
23 Shell Un Oil 4½s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
31 Simmons 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 So Cal Gas 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '57	86½	86	86½
18 Sou Pac 4½s '68	69½	69¼	69¼
2 So Pac 4½s '69	69¾	69¼	69¼
3 So Pac 4½s '81	68¾	68¾	68¾
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59	58	58
8 So Pac rfg 4s '56	59	58	58
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	74½	73½	73½
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	74	73	73
10 South Ry 6½s '56	60½	58½	58½
40 South Ry gen 5s '56	60	58	58
3 Sou Ry 6s asd '56	103	101¾	101¾
1 Sou Ry M&O 4s '30	91	90	90
28 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61		84	83¾
54 Studebaker 6s cv '45	91	90¾	91
1 Tenn El Pow 5s '47	105	104¾	104¾
7 Tex Corp 3s '65	87½	87	87
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	84	84	84
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	83½	83½	83½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	83	83	83
1 Tex & Pac 5s '00 E	29½	29½	29½
17 Third Ave rfg 5s '60	20	19½	19½
17 Third Ave 4s '60	100½	100½	100½
3 TideWatAsO3½s'52	107	107	107
1 Tri Continent 5s'53	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Un El Mo 3¾s '73	104	104	104
30 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	115	115	115
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	108	108	108
15 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Unit Biscuit 4s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Un Gas Imp 5s '37	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Un Pac 4s '68	38	38	38
1 Un Rys St L 4s '34	109	109	109
4 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'42	104	103¾	103¾
14 U S Rub 5s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 U S Rub 1st&Ref 5s '46	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	88	88	88
15 Util P&L 5½s '57	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Util P&L 5½s '57 ct	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Vertient Sur 5s '42 ct	9	9	9
1 Va Ry & Pow 4s '58A	104¾	104¼	104¼
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Wabash rfg 5½s '39	38	38	38
13 Wabash 1st 5s '39	38	38	38
12 Wabash 2d 5s '39	13	13	13
1 Wabash 5s '39D ct	11	11	11
2 Wabash 5s '39D ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Wabash 4½s '78C	103	103	103
5 Walker H 4½s '48	67¾	67	67¾
5 Wallwrth 5½s '45	74¾	74¼	74¼
3

Russia and Japan in Dispute Over Vital Issues in China

The News

HANKOW, China, Dec. 28 (AP)—The arrival of a new Soviet Ambassador to China, who is a soldier rather than a diplomat, is not considered likely to ease the state bordering on tension between Russia and Japan in the Far East.

The new Ambassador, Ivan Tewfimovitch Luganets-Orelsky, arrived here from Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province in China's far northwest two days ago, with the intention of meeting China's leader, Gen. Ciang Kai-shek, at the latter's headquarters in the mid-Yangtse valley. Of particular interest in diplomatic circles was the fact that he had spent several weeks on his journey from Moscow to Hankow, apparently spending much time along the great continental highway from Russian Turkestan across Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang) and Kansu, along which any material aid for China would flow.

Mr. Luganets-Orelsky was understood to have spent much time en route in outer Mongolia—under Soviet protection—and at Urumchi, capital of Chinese Turkestan, said Lanchow.

It was learned that the new Ambassador's only previous diplomatic experience was gained while viceconsul at Urumchi. Therefore he already was familiar with China's northwest.

It was as a comparatively unknown military man that he was chosen to succeed the veteran diplomat, Dmitri V. Bogomoloff, who was recalled last month from the China post, allegedly because he had gone too far in promising Russian aid to China. His military attaché, Maj. Gen. Edward Lepin, also was recalled, and Moscow sources said it was because he had overestimated China's capacity to stand against the Japanese war machine.

The Background

HANKOW, China (AP)—The Japanese press has been giving considerable prominence to relations with Russia and the lengthening series of diplomatic disputes that has arisen between the two countries—although the recent renewal of the Russo-Japanese fisheries agreement has eased the situation for the moment.

With the arrival of the new Russian ambasssador a few days after the announcement that China's Ambassador to Moscow, Tsiang Ting-fu, had left for home, to be replaced, it was expected, by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Sun Fo or some outstanding figure in the Chinese republic, it is generally considered that closer military relations between China and Russia are in prospect.

Sun Yat-sen, before his passing in 1925, relied heavily on Soviet aid in his fight to extend the sway of his Nationalist Party over all China.

Sun Fo, chairman of China's Legislative Council, left Hankow recently for Hong Kong, en route to European capitals, including Moscow, on what was said to be a general good will mission.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, a sister of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, long has been sympathetic to Soviet Russia. In 1927 she went to Moscow, accompanying Michael Borodin and other Soviet advisers of her late husband when they were expelled by General Chiang.

Recently she has been living in self-imposed retirement in Hong Kong.

Diplomatic quarters in any event were keenly interested in reports of imminent changes designed to foster closer Chinese-Russian relations, perhaps to increase the extent of Russian support of China.

Far Eastern Army Strengthened

Meanwhile the Harbin, Manchoukuo, correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper "Nichi Nichi" reported that the Russian Far Eastern Army was being greatly strengthened, with men, munitions and airplanes being rushed toward the borders of Far Eastern Siberia by the trans-Siberian railway day and night.

Reports reaching Shanghai recently said that thousands of coolies were working on the motor road from Lanchow to the Russian border to make it fit for heavy military transport. Japan's invasion of Chahar and Suiyuan provinces has cut the old caravan route between North China and Siberia, by way of Outer Mongolia.

With the tension increasing in the Far East, a lengthening series of diplomatic disputes has arisen.

The Soviet Union has:

Closed two Japanese consulates, at Odessa and Novorossisk, over Japanese protests.

Refused permission for the laying of a pipe line by the Japanese oil concession on Sakhalin Island.

Protested a raid on the Soviet consulate at Tientsin.

Protested an interview given by General Araki, Japanese militarist, as a "direct appeal to war against the U. S. S. R."

Protests by Japanese

Japan, in turn, has protested against the involuntary transportation of several thousand Koreans from the Soviet Far East to Middle Asia and the Caucasus, presumably to get them out of the zone of possible trouble, where they might engage in spying or anti-Soviet activity.

Most foreign observers in Moscow, however, expect both Russia and Japan to avoid a war against each other as long as possible.

Soviet spokesmen say Japan, in occupying parts of Inner Mongolia, is seeking a stronghold for an attack on Outer Mongolia, which is a virtual protectorate of the Soviet Union, and on the U. S. S. R. itself. The bitter winter of the vast spaces in Inner Mongolia and what the Russians report to be a growing anti-Japanese movement among Mongolian peasants are expected, however, to prevent hostilities in that zone for some months.

Large forces of Japanese troops are reported massed along the Soviet frontiers in the Far East as a "precaution." Soviet troops there are estimated at 400,000. Their commander, Marshal Vasily Bluecher, has said they are ready to fight if attacked and carry the war beyond the frontiers.

Soviets Deny Charges

Japanese privately accused Moscow of sending officers and troops into Outer Mongolia, to reinforce that so-called People's Republic. Soviet sources deny the charge, but the Outer Mongolian army, whose officers wear uniforms similar to those of Soviet officers, is generally believed to be under Russian instruction.

Foreign observers say Outer Mongolia has such a large, well-trained standing army that it does not, for the moment, need the Soviet troops who are promised to it in case of war.

Japan's agreement with Italy and Germany to oppose communism has hurt relations between the Soviet Union and those countries, particularly Japan. It has been a direct obstacle to negotiation of a Japanese fishing agreement.

Soviet charges that Japan fishermen are spying in Russian waters have complicated the situation. The army newspaper, Red Star, said it is not unusual for a Soviet coast guard cutter to arrest several boatloads of Japanese fishermen-spies "in a single hour."

Soviet Extends Political Purge To Rail System

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—A shakeup in the commissariat of railways, the arrest of various officials as anti-Soviet wreckers, and the appointment of two new vice commissars are reported in the department's newspaper, Gudok.

One of the vice commissars replaced A. P. Yegoroff, head of the political administration who was accused of failure to help expose enemies of the people.

A new ambassador to Afghanistan has been announced, replacing Boris Skivirsky. The announcement said K. A. Mikhailoff had been appointed to the post and made no mention of Mr. Skivirsky.

Appointment of V. A. Nikonoff as Soviet minister to Norway also was announced. He succeeds Ignati Yakoubovitch, who was not mentioned in the announcement and was believed involved in the current "purge" of the Russian diplomatic service.

Mr. Nikonoff is without previous diplomatic experience. It was noted that several of Moscow's recent diplomatic appointments were of men without foreign service background, such as the new ministers to Latvia and Estonia, respectively I. S. Zotoff, a teacher of political economy, and Kuzma Nikitin, a teacher's college professor.

Big P. & O. Liner Starts Maiden Trip to Australia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—The biggest passenger liner ever built in Lancashire started her maiden voyage from London to Bombay and Australia, Dec. 24. This is the 23,722-ton P. and O. Liner, Strathaden, which has a most graceful appearance, with raked bows and cruiser stern.

She can carry 448 first and 563 tourist passengers, their accommodation occupying the greater part of eight spacious decks.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you actual samples amazing Sunx-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. AX-1D, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SAN FRANCISCO—Mechanical engineer, many years of experience in design, development and operation of high speed automatic machinery. Free to take position anywhere. J. DE VONEY, 1366 7th Avenue.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ... BCMCSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 32 Saunders Street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 6—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; near Christian Science church, 49 Victoria Road.

OPTICIANS

CHAS. R. HAIGH, Consulting Optician, 6 Parker St., LIVERPOOL 1. Tel.: Royal 438

POST VACANT

YORKSHIRE—Congenial companion (Christian Scientist) of broad outlook and cultured interests to help with small kindergarten; quiet sea-side home. Box W-915, BCM CSM, London.

POST WANTED

LADY, age 22½ years, desires position as housekeeper, lady's maid companion where maid kept; with Christian Scientists preferred. MARJORIE DAWSON, 113, West End Rd., Morecambe, Lancashire.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—To let furnished, 2 rooms and kitchen, etc., in flat in Great King Street; £6 monthly. Apply R. WHITE & CO., 32 Queen Street.

TO LET, Newcastle-on-Tyne—Two or three unfurnished rooms, use of bathroom, kitchen, garage. 52, Lodore Rd., High West Jesmond.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION—Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers), Address 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

TUITION WANTED

ADVERTISER wishes to know if there is anyone conducting a school for backward boys, Christian Scientist preferred. Reply Box W-925, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

Alton Court, 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2. Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. H. & C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

BOSCOMBE SEA ROAD SOUTHBANK. Central Home comforts. 2 gns. Tel. Bos. 1659.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF *Lynton Court*. Next door Christian Science church. 45 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor). 4 lounges, recreation room, safe grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL. A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric, lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns.

Bournemouth, Overcliff Dr. Ph. Southbourne 1644. SUNSHINE CORNER. Hotel facing sea. We cannot escape the sun. Winter terms on request. Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH WAVERLEY ROAD NEAVETTA. East Cliff, close to sea and Christian Science church. 2½ gns. Tel. 716. Mrs. Morrison.

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD. Beautifully appointed and comfortable private hotel; h. and c., spring mattresses, gas and electric fires, central heating, special winter terms.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON. For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Benn. Phone: 2752

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Craigerie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Near golf course and riding stables. MR and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 24 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns, hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH Tel. 384611

EASTBOURNE The BELGRAVE. MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.

Inclusive Terms from 3 gns. p. w. Week-ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS.

Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

EASTBOURNE SANDHURST PRIVATE HOTEL. Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd. Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

FACING THE SEA AT WORTHING CLEAR VIEW HOTEL. All modern appointments. Excel. food. Guests' requirements studied. Lift. One minute's walk bus for church. 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

LONDON AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the best. THE GRANTLEIGH. Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2. *Quite near Christian Science Church.* En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London." *Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor.* Quiet assured Day and Night.

London, W. 2. HOTEL FORTY. 36-42 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park. Quiet, come to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lwt. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. P. E. Miller. Phone BAY. 1401

London — Arden House 60-61 Princes Square, W. 2. Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-/ Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles

LONDON CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL. 51/5/6 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. Phone Flaxman 0830. Pleasantly situated; convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; residence of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents, 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3397. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well appointed. Notec Cuisine Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

Tel. Liv. 3282, London. BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL. South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25. QUIET COMFORTABLE. 150 feet back from road. Central Heating. Running Water in Bedrooms. Moderate Terms. Resident Proprietress.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON, 18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318

DOGS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL brown wavy haired Water Spaniels; ideal personal gift. Mrs. W. P. Cochran, 217 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass. High. 3776.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un 4-8243

FOLDING CHAIRS

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 37 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP 1632.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS. Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear, and custom-made garments of all kinds at very moderate prices. On all merchandise purchased, 5% to 10% discount to Monitor readers. Located in the wholesale district. 345 7th Ave. N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED

HEAD COUNSELLOR—Experienced, for children's co-ed camp; state qualifications in detail. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man with car to learn our business, prev. demonstrating or selling exp. pref.; must have good refs. SINGER SEWING MACH. CO., 317 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass., before 10.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Beautiful El-Old district; 8 rooms, newly decorated, clean, comfortable as your own home. 220 Almeria Road.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mountings and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1313.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1655 Conn. Ave.—Rooms, permanent or transient guests; innerspring mattresses; public dining room in connection. CL. 5764.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady of refinement, seeking rest, desires room and board in warm climate near seashore for two months. Write Box W-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Mass., 304 Commonwealth Ave.—A comfortable home for discriminating guests. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large front room, single or double; private home; running water. Furnished or unfurnished, near subways. Call evenings, NEvins 8-6166.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, dependable woman desires position as companion helper; assist one needing care. Box V-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMEMAKER—Refined, experienced, desires position in motherless home. Write Box B-50, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN, kindly, capable, dependable, as companion-helper, or assist one needing attention. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York, Wisconsin 7-7949

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6468.

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London's Finest Yet Quietest Position. HOTEL STRATHCONA. 25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2. *A Christian Science church near by.* A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; tubes and buses to all parts; hot and cold water in bedrooms; ample bathrooms; lifts; inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily, 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food well cooked, liberally served. Tariff, Resident Proprietor.

OXFORD—Close to Christian Science church; St. Giles Hall Private Hotel, St. Giles; rooms day or period; lounge; separate tables; garage. Phone 4063

S. DEVON—ACKMANS GUEST HOUSE—Old world, peaceful, near sea; electric light, bath, garage; moderate terms. Fry, S. Huish, near Kingsbridge.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON—Woodlands Hotel—Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under proprietor's supervision.

SOUTHPORT Clifton Hotel, Promenade, A.A., R.A.C. Fully Equipped. Central Heating. Lift. Sun Lounge. Orchestra. Golf. Garage. Telephone 4141 Telegrams: Marine

TORQUAY Chillingworth Private Hotel. BELGRAVE ROAD. Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185.

TORQUAY—EDENHURST. Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 373911. Telegrams: Edenhurst, Torquay

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ENGLAND

LEEDS *(Continued)*

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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GENUINE CHINESE CARPETS. The unrest in China has caused a rapid increase in the prices of Chinese Carpets. We have been fortunate in securing a large shipment of our usual high-grade quality at pre-increase rates. Come now and secure a fine example at the old price.

10 ft. 8 x 9 ft. 1. Soft blue ground with bamboo border and design in corners with rust, gold and green. £22.10.0

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Little Fir Tree

A Story for Children

It was growing dark in the green forest and the trees were whispering. "Ssssss," and "Sssssss," they whispered. But the little fir tree did not whisper. Instead it spoke out loud.

"I'm lonely," it said to the tall pine tree that stood nearest it. "Today the woodcutter came and carried off my playmates. Today the woodcutter came and took away all the little fir trees."

"Sssssss, why sssss?" whispered the pine tree.

"Because," the little fir tree answered, "it's Christmas and the fir trees will be hung with bright balls and tinsel. They will be all dressed up, and girls and boys will dance around them singing. I wish the woodcutter had taken me."

"Sssssss," whispered the pine tree to the cedar that stood close by.

"Sssssss," whispered the cedar to the spruce tree. From tree to tree went the whisper until all the green forest knew that the little fir tree was lonely. All the little animals in the green forest knew too, and so did the three tiny elves who lived at the far edge of it.

"What shall we do for the little fir tree?" Tripper asked. He was the youngest of the three, but he wasn't too young.

"Something to make the little fir tree merry," Wump said. He was the middle one, but he could remember when the tallest pine was no higher than his knee.

"And we must do it right away,"

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Out Came a Silver Moonbeam

Mustard added. He was the eldest of the three, and he could remember when the Man-in-the-Moon wore a bonnet.

They put their heads together, those three tiny elves, they scratched their chins, they tapped their toes, and then—they got busy! Tripper ran for his bag and packed it full of red hollyberries. Wump ran for his bag and packed it full of icicles. Mustard began making tiny snow-balls as round as the moon, then he ran for his bag and packed it full of them.

Tramp, tramp, the three of them set forth in search of the fir tree. "Sssssss," whispered the trees, "thisssss way." The little elves walked and walked listening to the trees, and they came to the little fir tree. There it stood, its branches reaching out to welcome them.

Mustard, being the oldest of the three, spoke first. He said,

"Little fir tree,
Let's make merry
With snow and ice
And hollyberry."

At that the three little elves bowed low, and the fir tree answered,

"Little elves,
How could I be
Anything
Except merrie,
To have three elves
For company?"

The three little elves unpacked their bags. Tripper went to work at once making a chain of the hollyberries. Mustard climbed the little fir tree placing a snow-ball here, another there. Wump hung his icicles at the end of each branch.

When they had finished Wump whispered, "What about a moonbeam for the very top?" Mustard nodded and away went Wump, his empty bag on his back.

Tripper came running up with his chain of berries. It was so long that Mustard had to help him hang it. It was very long, and very red and very pretty. By the time it was hung Wump was back, his bag held tight.

"Heigh-ho, up I go," he said, climbing to the tip of the little fir tree.

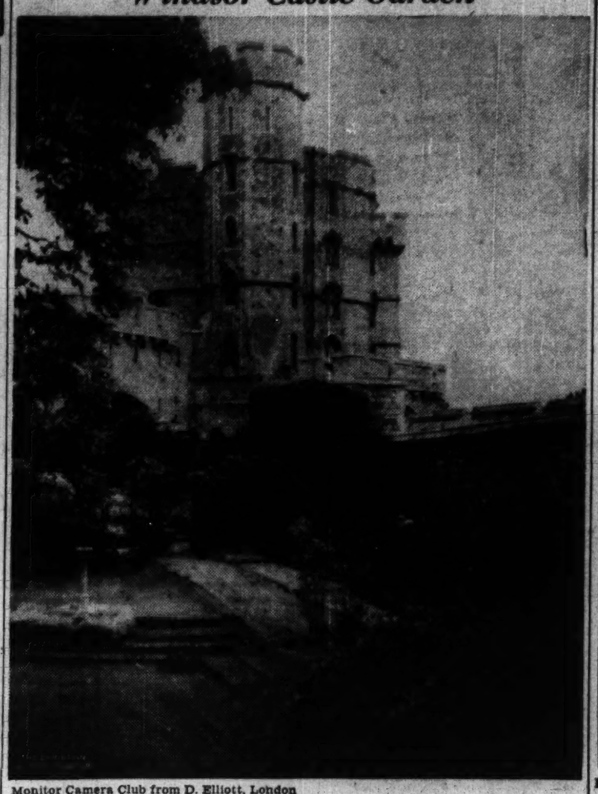
"What's he doing?" Tripper asked, but Mustard only stared.

Wump opened his bag and out came a silver moonbeam. Just for a second it quivered in Wump's tiny hand, then it clung fast to the top of the little fir tree.

"Oh," Tripper shouted, isn't the little fir tree beautiful!"

"It's sssssmiling," whispered the trees, "all'sssss well."

Windsor Castle Garden



Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, London

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Commenting cryptographically on the message of December 3d, a Seattle, Wash., reader says:

"ZYXWVUSTRSWTU WT QU-

YTU WP TONMS OZYRU LWXY

RU NWKZ PTWX SMY XOVYU.

JY MRIY HKYVSG WP YIYTG-

SMOVN YKUY."

Word Building

Starting with the first word, add one letter and make a second word, then add another and make a third word, and so on, finishing with the word shown. This is shared by a Dorchester, Mass., reader.

ADE — — — CLEANED
RED — — — LADDERS

Letter Juggling

Try forming 2 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

E E L R V

What Will It Cost?

What will 642 tons of coal cost if 49 tons of the same coal can be bought for $303.80?

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, ten more words and their synonyms start off the week.

1	mobile	dim	
2	wealthy	wandering	
3	quiescent	movable	1
4	limited	unusual	
5	misty	contiguous	
6	spruce	stationary	
7	affectionate	opulent	
8	nomadic	trim	
9	adjoining	confined	
10	novel	kind	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

A Good Example

Frank Higgins, the lumberjack evangelist, once found it necessary to eat his dinner in a saloon.

"Have a drink, Reverend," insisted several of the more rough and boisterous frequenters of the place. Higgins, of course, declined; but the men grew more insistent.

Finally the evangelist said, "Boys, I'll make you a proposition. Bring a drink of whiskey for my dog, and if she drinks it I'll drink some, too."

A dish of whiskey was placed before the dog; but when she had smelt of it, she turned away and would have no more to do with it.

"Boys," said Higgins, "I'd hate to set a bad example for my dog. She has good sense; and you'd better follow her example."

Bible Facts

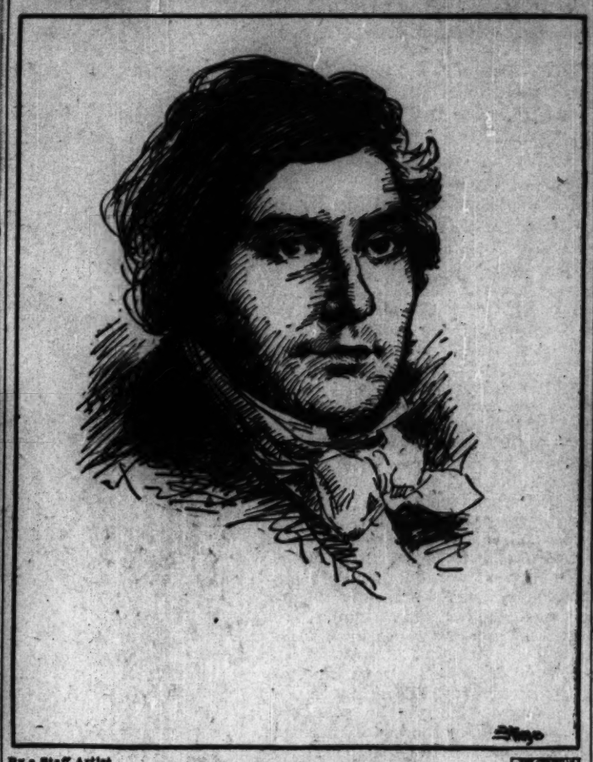
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Uttermost Farthing' (Matt. 5:26)

During the course of his Sermon on the Mount, the Master gave an illustration or parable concerning a man who failed to agree with his adversary quickly (cf. Matt. 5:25), and, as a consequence, soon found himself in prison, a prison from which, we are told, there would be no escape until he had "paid the uttermost farthing" (verse 26).

The term "farthing" as used at this point, represents the Greek *kodrantes*, a word which, in turn, is derived from the Roman *quadrans*. The *quadrans* was a very small coin valued at one quarter of an *assarion*, which is itself rendered "farthing" in Matt. 10:29, and which more closely approximates to the value of the British coin of that name than does the *quadrans*, the actual value of which is said to have been about three tenths of a cent, or three twentieths of an English penny.

Lines About Leaders—110



By a Staff Artist

Jean François Champollion

(1790-1832)

JEAN CHAMPOLLION was the founder of modern Egyptology.
He solved a mystery which had puzzled the world for centuries.
His parents lived in a little town in the heart of France.
As a child, he did not show any particular intelligence.
But one day he heard something that greatly impressed him:
The ancients did not speak the languages spoken in his time.
From now on, one aspiration absorbed the thoughts of Jean:
To learn these languages and to study the mysterious past.

AT 12, he could translate Greek and Hebrew very fluently.
At 14, he was deep in Chaldaic, Syriac, and Coptic tongues.
"I have never had a worse pupil," declared his schoolmaster,
However, Jean Champollion became a professor of history.
At the same time he would work ardently on another interest:
So far, nobody had been able to decipher the Egyptian language.
Why not try to find out the secret of the hieroglyphics?

STUDY brought the scholar in touch with a precious document.
Shortly before, a remarkable discovery had been made in Egypt.
A stone had been dug up by Napoleon's men at Rosetta.
The stone bore three inscriptions in three different languages.
The third of these inscriptions happened to be in Greek.
It revealed what was going to prove a marvelous help.
The three writings were not actually of three different texts.
They were the same text written in three different languages.
Champollion threw himself into the study of the Rosetta stone.
Ancient Egypt expressed itself in portraits of objects.
By what method and laws did these signs correspond to ideas?
Therein lay the entire problem of the Egyptian writing.

ONE DAY the scholar produced a document of great importance.
He had worked out a complete alphabet of the hieroglyphics.
And he presented it, together with the Greek interpretation.
This accomplishment stirred public opinion everywhere.
Yet Champollion must do more: He must prove his discovery.
The Paris museums furnished few resources on the subject.
So he went to Italy in quest of a field of investigations.
When he returned, he received a message from the King, saying:
"I want you to found an Egyptian museum for the Louvre."
Champollion suddenly found himself on his way to Egypt.

HE lived far away in the desert; he inspected the Pyramids.
He transcribed with his own hand 2000 pages of inscriptions.
In 1827, he wrote in an interesting letter to a theologian:
"The Egyptian annals offer nothing contrary to sacred tradition.
And I may say that it even confirms them in all points. . . .
For Egyptian history concurs admirably with the Holy Books."
The world of science was expecting further revelations.
But the scholar passed away while preparing a new work.
He left an Egyptian grammar and an Egyptian dictionary.
He left four volumes on the monuments of Egypt and of Nubia.
A little later, further schools of research were started.
The Pyramids were explored with a particular attention.
Jean Champollion had opened precious horizons to thinkers.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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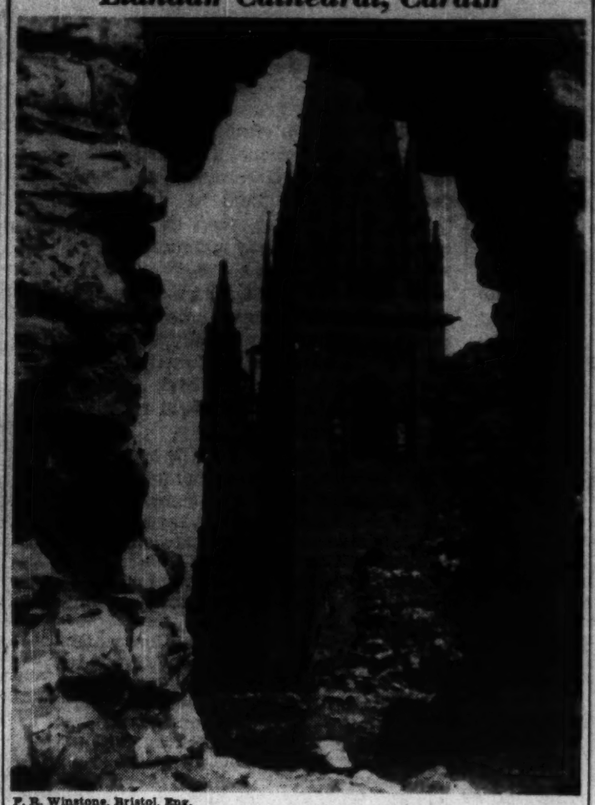
Llandaff Cathedral, Cardiff



F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Right, Miss Post?

Little Brother: "What is etiquette?"

Little Bigger Brother: "It's saying 'No, thank you' when you want to holler 'Gimme!'"

Eccentric Minority

Mrs. Jones: "Everyone in town is talking about it. Some are taking her part and some his."

Mr. Jones: "And I suppose a few eccentric individuals are minding their own business."—Atlanta Two Bells.

—Il 420, Florence

"Will that paint dry by tomorrow? I want to move back in tomorrow night."

Postlude

A schoolmaster, giving a music lesson, inquired whether the pupils had any favorite anthem they would like to sing.

"'God Save the King,'" said one of the lads.

"Now, tell me, what made you think of the National Anthem."

"Because," replied the boy, "then it's time to go home."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

A Stanza for Willie

There's chicken and shortcake,
It's sure hard to beat them;
As for spinach and prunes—
Don't you like them? Don't eat them!

Force of Habit

A traveling salesman visited a large factory and told the manager he could pick out all the married men among the employees. He stationed himself at the door, and as the men came from dinner he pointed to those he was sure were the married men. In almost every case he was right.

"How do you do it?" asked the manager.

"Oh, it's quite simple," replied the traveler. "The married men all wipe their feet on the mat. The single men don't."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Schoolroom Candor

Student: "Teacher, will you help me with this problem?"

Teacher: "I would, only I don't think it would be right."—Pasadena Post.

No Place for Sentiment

"I had to fire an old employee today. I felt sorry—but sentiment has no place in our business."

"What is your business, may I ask?"

"Oh, I manufacture all sorts of holiday and greeting cards."

Jest a Minute

"My dear, was my face red!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Aiding Orphaned Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It is a well-known fact that many film stars generously support many homes for orphans. In fact, one actress is the sole supporter of a California home for orphans.

A male film star supports several families, the year round, until the men receive employment. As soon as one head of the family receives employment, he adds another to his list to support. In other words, this Good Samaritan actor keeps his list of unemployed families at a given number at all times. He has set this as his goal for life.

This particular story concerns the Vista Del Mar Orphanage here. The orphans received their latest addition to their recreation department through the courtesy of a major film studio. In the picture "A Damsel in Distress" there is a certain dance routine with Fred Astaire, George Burns, and Gracie Allen. In this dance there is a large fun house. In the set are chute-the-chutes, rolling barrels, and slides.

After the picture was completed, the film studio sent the circular slide used in the picture, to the orphans. And this means an added permanent piece of joy for the children. How pleasant it is to reflect that there are so many thoughtful people—and especially so, when the gifts go where needed, and when they come from busy brilliant folks who seem to want for nothing, yet remember!

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

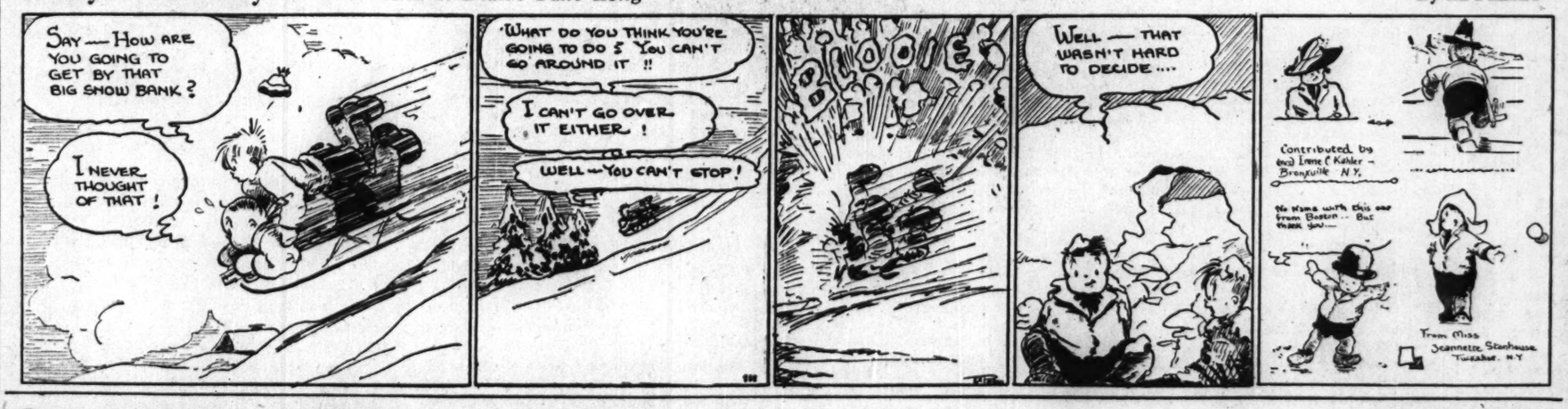
Sleuthing

This is a good game to play to find out how clever you are at hiding something—and spotting it. One who is "it" is instructed to go into another room and choose an article which he must attempt to smuggle into the room on his person. To hide his smuggled article he may use any other article—like a guest's overcoat, an umbrella, raincoat, etc. With the smuggled article on his person, he walks into the room in front of the guests.

No one is permitted to search the smuggler, but each may ask him two questions in an attempt to catch him with the goods. One might ask: "Is it small?" "Is it gold?" "Is it a ring?" (Questions must be answered by a simple yes or no.) The smuggler must answer truthfully, but he can resort to any ruse to put the others off the track. For instance, he might come in with an auto blanket over his arm. Immediately the others start questions naming some article that might easily be hidden under the robe—whereas, the smuggler might not be hiding anything under it. But the smuggled article—maybe a pencil, might be just out of sight behind his ear! If the correct article is named, the smuggler gives it up; and the clever one, whose questions brought it to light, becomes the smuggler. This game allows for much originality, and your guests will enjoy "sleuthing."—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And It Didn't Take Long*

By LE PELLEY


SAY — HOW ARE YOU GOING TO GET BY THAT BIG SNOW BANK?
I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT!
WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING TO DO? YOU CAN'T GO AROUND IT!!
I CAN'T GO OVER IT EITHER!
WELL — YOU CAN'T STOP!
BOOOEE
WELL — THAT WASN'T HARD TO DECIDE....
Contributed by (and) Irene C. Kahler — Bronxville N.Y.
From Miss Jeannette Stanhouse Tuscaloosa, N.Y.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Helpful Aunt Matilda*

By THE HAGERS

MY AUNT MATILDA HAS ODD WAYS OF SPENDING ALL HER HOLIDAYS.
SHE FIXED MY WINDOW CURTAIN, TORN, AND MENDED TABLE LINEN, WORN.
SHE CLEANED MY CEDAR CHEST ALL OUT, AND CHANGED THE FURNITURE ABOUT.
THEN ASKED, 'NOW WHAT ELSE CAN I DO TO MAKE MORE HOLIDAYS FOR YOU?'

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Tellers' Committee—Appointment and Duties

Question: (a) Who appoints the tellers at elections of officers by written ballot?

(b) When is this done?

(c) Who announces the results, teller or chairman?

Answer: (a) Unless the bylaws designate some officer or officers who shall appoint all committees, the membership would have the right to appoint a tellers' committee or to decide who shall appoint it. Commonly, this function is left to the presiding officer or to the executive board, by general consent; in which case, if the committee is not satisfactory, it may be changed by majority vote of the assembly.

(b) The committee should be appointed before the balloting begins.

(c) The chairman of the tellers' committee presents the report of the committee, but this should not state who is elected, but simply the numbers of votes cast, the number necessary for election, the number of votes received by each candidate, and the number of illegal votes, if any. The chairman of the committee then hands the report to the presiding officer, who announces the fact of an election or not and the names of those elected. In practice, the chairman of the committee often waives oral presentation of the report but simply presents it to the presiding officer, who reads it and announces the result.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Demonstrators or users of right ideas come as gold from the mines. We have plenty of everything else."

Word Building: Ade, Deal, Laden, Leaden, Cleaned, Red, Dear, Dares, Adders, Ladders.

Letter Juggling: Lever, Revel.

What Will It Cost?: $3380.60.

Fun With Synonyms: Mobile—movable; wealthy—opulent; quiescent—stationary; limited—confined; misty—dim; spruce—trim; affectionate—kind; nomadic—wandering; adjoining—contiguous; novel—unusual.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Opening Gun on Monopoly?

WASHINGTON reports that the Administration is about to open a major offensive in the direction of reform by proposing drastic anti-trust legislation in the President's annual message to Congress next week. Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, may have fired the first gun in a radio speech blaming monopoly prices for the recession. Mr. Jackson is the logical member of the official family to lay down a preparatory barrage, since he heads the anti-trust law division which the learned and capable John Dickinson gave up in despair of accomplishing any effective regulation under existing laws and court interpretations.

Washington repercussions to Mr. Jackson's speech strengthen the impression that it is the opening of a new Administration drive against monopoly. Senator Borah was quick to indorse the Jackson thesis and Senator Hatch of New Mexico, member of a special Senate committee investigating unemployment and relief, said the committee would open hearings on monopoly charges next week. Senator Bailey of North Carolina objected that Mr. Jackson might check a revived interest in buying by leading prospective purchasers to wait for a decline in prices resulting from a government drive.

Mr. Jackson makes a telling point when he asserts from charts that the increases in steel prices between April, 1936, and June, 1937, were twice as great as necessary to cover increased labor and raw material costs during that period. It is in steel that probably the sharpest production declines have taken place. But if this illustrates the assistant attorney general's contention that some industries "have simply priced themselves out of the market," perhaps the news that unfilled steel orders are rising is evidence that the slump is not due to monopoly prices alone.

Another valid point in the address is the distinction between the interests of small business and large. It is not always friendliness to business as a whole to let monopolies alone. This may result in prices for big businesses that are beyond the ability of small businesses to get or to pay. Yet if the administration is to carry through this distinction in the effect of any laws it may propose, this signifies that those laws must be drawn carefully and definitely, not loosely and in dragnet fashion as some New Deal legislation has been submitted. To pick off big offenders without filling a number of small businesses full of buckshot calls for rifle-like marksmanship rather than shotgun legislation.

And on the side of investigation, the country is in no mood for exposure of monopoly prices merely for political effect. But there is good reason for the feeling that high prices have had a part in curtailing markets and increasing unemployment. Monopoly is just as much a tax on the citizen as is the levy the Government exacts. If high taxes have checked business so have high prices. It would be entirely proper to combine a drive against one with a drive against the other. But the anti-monopoly drive must be aimed at real results in lower prices and cannot be combined with other government moves to raise prices.

Abroad at Home

AN INTERESTED audience in New York heard recently the exposition of a plan which, as described by an attendant reporter, "would enable the population of congested areas to enjoy the advantages of the world's exclusive summer resorts and spas at the cost of subway fare and $1 admission." For brief intervals at least one could do something about the weather besides talk about it.

One could go anytime to the box office and buy a ticket for whatever climate one just then preferred. If, for example, the customer elected Florida, his ticket would admit him to an "artificial beach of fine sand on the verge of a vast pool, warmed by an artificial sun and atmosphere," and all around him a scenic panorama would create the "perfect illusion of a vast landscape." It was not stated in the report what he would do about clothes. Presumably he could check his overcoat; but even so, the climate he had escaped would hardly have allowed him to reach the ticket window in a costume otherwise suitable to the climate he had elected. This is a detail which, it seems, should be taken into consideration.

The idea that such a "climate paradise for the millions" could be built and operated illustrates how far invention has nowadays gone toward imitating nature. The characteristics that make climate—humidity, dryness, temperature—can be artificially produced within a limited space; skillful painting of a scenic panorama can add an illusion of reality. The customer could no doubt "bask" in artificial sunshine on an artificial beach of real sand; but he would find himself literally up against it if he thought to take a stroll in the inviting panorama.

One feels also that however pleasantly plausible the panorama when the customer first found a place to bask, it would presently pall. Dreamily watching a distant sail, he would notice that it remained in the same place,

> As idle as a painted ship
> Upon a painted ocean,

and awake to a disturbing realization that it was just that.

Uncertain Roumania

ROUMANIA'S general elections have apparently intensified the turmoil of its political scene. The outstanding fact is that the Government has been defeated. In this land of notoriously "managed" elections, such an event is unprecedented. Equally significant is the way the defeat came about. The Government party represents a caste of professional politicians long entrenched in power. It is headed by the shrewd George Tatarescu, and backed by King Carol, who has wielded an authority little short of dictatorial behind the mask of constitutional monarchy.

It was this régime which the opposition parties were out to overcome. Angered by the politics of the Government and the influence exerted by palace favorites, including Madame Lupescue, parliamentary factions hitherto irreconcilable joined forces. Fascist Iron Guards, stanch Liberals, and Peasant Democrats fought shoulder to shoulder.

It is this strange combination which has frustrated the Government's effort to remain in office. But, by its very nature, the ill-assorted victorious coalition cannot form a genuine government. So the political prospect becomes little short of chaotic. Already there is talk of new elections, coupled with rumors of an impending coup d'état and the establishment of a non-parliamentary government—in short, an open dictatorship.

This political crisis has far more than a local significance. Roumania, large as Italy and with nearly 20,000,000 population, stands at the strategic cross-roads of central Europe. Its foreign policy may profoundly affect the entire situation on the Continent. It could upset the precarious balance of power in Europe today. Should domestic turmoil deepen into civil war, this would invite foreign intervention and might create a second Spain. The present crisis in Roumania will thus bear close watching.

Whither Tammany Jr.?

WILL Kansas City's "Little Tammany" follow New York's Big Tammany into political eclipse? For years T. J. Pendergast's machine has ruled the roost in this bustling Missouri metropolis which takes its name from its neighbor state across the Kaw River.

Republicans, Independents and Fusionists might organize, shout and campaign all they pleased, the Pendergast Democratic juggernaut rolled on. The North Side machine wards piled up unbeatable pluralities; the other wards always produced enough Democratic votes to keep the "boys"—as the Kansas City newspapers labeled them—feeding comfortably and prosperously at the public trough.

When the city-manager form of government was proposed more than a decade ago, the hard-pressed forces of good government thought they had a machine-breaker. To their dismay, the machine hopped on their wagon and took it away from them. The Pendergast organization put in its own city manager, while the mayoralty, now largely a figurehead job, dribbled to the Republicans and other reform elements.

Now the Federal courts have changed the picture entirely. Following widespread charges of ballot fraud in the last national election—when returns in some instances exceeded the population of a precinct—a United States agent went to work. To date, 181 persons, chiefly precinct workers, judges and clerks, have been accused under twenty-eight indictments. Of these, forty-six have been convicted, twelve have pleaded no contest, one has pleaded guilty and three await a new trial. None has been acquitted, and the prosecutions go on.

Added to this, the Missouri Legislature has taken a hand. It has passed a permanent registration law for Kansas City. Moreover, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark defied the Pendergast power in naming a new city election board.

Kansas City will hold a city election in March, 1938. For the first time in political ages the result is not "in the bag" before the votes are counted.

Christmas: Peace on Page One

THE little boy who was good only on Sunday explained that it was better to be good on that day than not at all. His philosophy may have lacked something. But his elders properly took some comfort in his remark. He had at least begun to recognize that it was better to be good than to be bad.

American newspapers that refrained from first-paging crime news on the day before Christmas are to be congratulated on their tacit admission that readers can benefit by reports of more wholesome and, happily, more usual happenings. These newspapers apparently recognize that the thrusting of crime news on the reader may taint his day, especially when this news is disproportionately presented as the most important and the most abundant testimony on the behavior of human beings.

But Christmas, as the saying goes, comes only once a year. The not-so-good little boy's good day came fifty-two times oftener than that. And most of his elders, even so, were inclined to ask him why, if being good were good for Sunday, it was not good for every day.

America Singing

Book News of the Day

MOST of the songs in I HEAR AMERICA SINGING: An Anthology of Folk Poetry, collected by Ruth A. Barnes (Chicago: John C. Winston Company. $2), as Carl Van Doren points out in a page or two of foreword, sing an earlier, simpler America than the America of today. They chronicle the exhilarant days of the great trek westward over the railroads and canals and Great Lakes, the days of railroad building, of the gold rushes to California and Pike's Peak, of cowboys on the range, of homesteading the prairie and building sod shanties. They sing the days of lumbering in the North woods, of Yankee ships on sea and lake, of the cotton fields of the South, of mountain men and their music. If songs like them are being made today, we don't know of it.

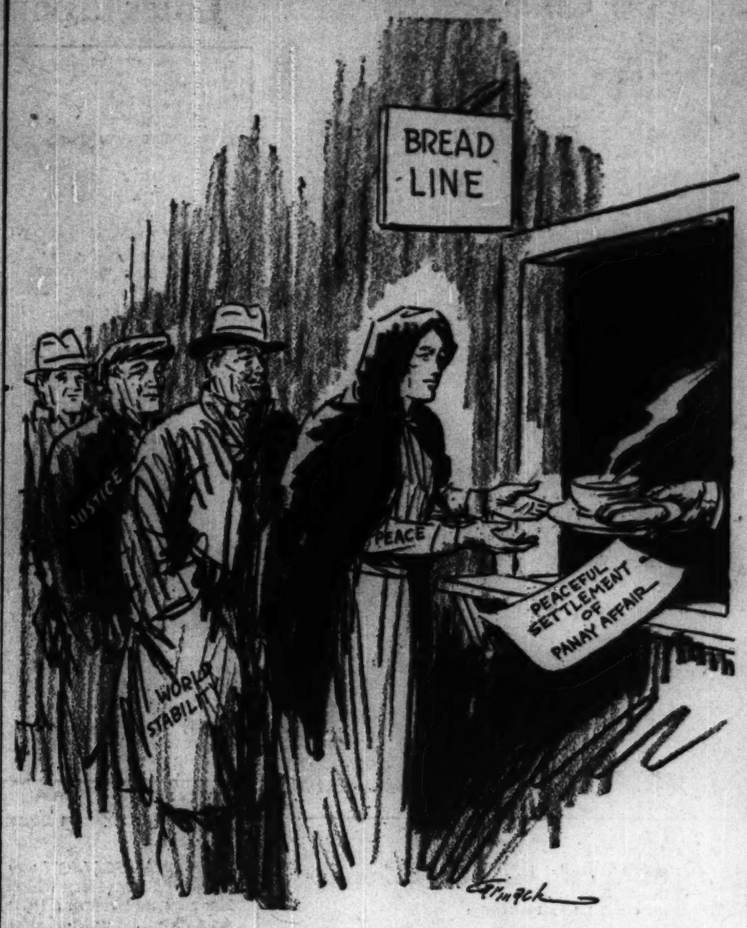
This collection was put together by an enthusiastic schoolteacher who has found that her boys like ballads. Every poem in it, she says, was chosen by her boys. Other boys will like these songs. They tell a story of action. They sing of men doing the things boys like to imagine themselves doing. The language is simple, the thought, the sentiment easily understood.

Looking at these songs from another point of view, it is surprising how much of the history of American manners they contain. From them the historian could reconstruct much of the past. Take, for instance, the section devoted to the shanty boys, the lumberjacks. From it we learn that these men got up at 4 a. m. and worked in the woods until dark. Then after a hearty supper of beef, pork and beans, bread, pie and molasses, they passed a brief hour of recreation in dancing and singing to the accompaniment of fiddle and mouth organ. We know how many different kinds of occupations it took to make a logging world: choppers, sawyers, loaders, skidders, road-cutters, teamsters. We learn of the seasonal divisions of winter cutting, spring floating to the booming yard, summer rafting down river. We know what these men ate, what they wore, the songs they sang, the stories they told. We know, too, that mothers had a poor opinion of them as sons-in-law. A farmer they thought a much better risk.

Most of these songs were made for singing, and we again make our perennial lament at their divorce from the music. It must cost a pile to print music, the way publishers shy away from doing it. Of course any wide-awake boy will know many of the tunes whose words are here given. Surely if he hasn't heard Lawrence Tibbett sing "De Glory Road," he knows the tune of "Poor Reuben Ranzo," "Blow the Man Down," "Old Black Joe," "Billy Boy," "Sourwood Mountain." Surely he has learned some of these and others like them from listening to the radio, others from his fellows in school or camp, and can roar the words he reads here to the proper tune. If he doesn't, give him Carl Sandburg's "American Song Bag" to go with this book. He'll enjoy both books, learn from them more than he realizes of the past of America—and so will his parents.

R. M. H.

Grateful for Small Favors



Register of the Desert

THE tradition is that the granite outcropping an eighth of a mile long sprawled on the Wyoming plain beside the Sweetwater was named Independence Rock because Thomas Fitzpatrick and his companions, wiser and sadder trappers than when they had undertaken to run the Sweetwater in a "bull boat" made of buffalo skins cached what they managed to save of their furs there on July 4, 1824, before they started on their 600-mile journey afoot to Fort Atkinson on the Missouri. They may even have scratched their names on the rock, as became the custom of travelers in later years.

It was in the hope of finding some of these names that we scrambled over the great stone to reach the south face that had been the nearest point of contact with the old Oregon Trail. The modern highway skirts the north end, where tablets have been let into the rock commemorating Narcissa Whitman and Eliza Spalding, the first white women to travel the trail; Father de Smet and Jason Lee, missionaries of their respective faiths; Ezra Meeker, who journeyed by ox cart to Oregon in his youth and retraced the route in the same manner in his old age, seeking through fenced fields and pastures for traces of the long neglected trail; and all the hopeful, valiant horde of home seekers, gold seekers, Mormons, missionaries and adventurers who passed that way before rails and paving were more than a remote dream.

* * *

In a long crevice in the rock we found white convolvulus and wild larkspur of a deeper blue than that which grows in gardens. Lichens, brown and red and yellow, spread patches of color here and there against the gray surface. The cool dry wind of the high plains pressed against us, but not so much as the shadow of a bird moved on the rock. In a hollow worn by uncounted centuries of weathering we discovered a clear pool of rainwater and stopped beside it, wondering what living creatures we might find so far from the friendly soil.

Scalelike crusts of algae formed tiny screens, and in and out of these floated placidly a few small flatworms. Nothing else, apparently, braved the periods during which the hollow was dry; and here, for his temerity, was the flatworm rewarded by a haven with never an enemy to molest him.

But we had come looking for names. And names we found, scratched on the rock or painted in sheltered spots; but none that bore an earlier date than 1849. Once, on a slope not easy to reach, we came upon one chipped laboriously: J. Smith; and we were breathless with surmise. This might be the redoubtable Jedediah, the "knight in buckskin," who proved that a man might carry a Bible in his "possibles" sack and a flame of faith in his heart and be for all that one of the most daring and resourceful frontiersmen of a period famous for reckless exploration. But the date that followed the name was finally deciphered as 1860, nearly thirty years after Jed Smith had his last accounting with the Comanches on the far away Cimarron. His name is written in the annals of the West more enduringly than it could be in stone, which weathers imperceptibly with each passing year.

* * *

The day grew warm and we found it pleasant to give over our search and sit for a little time, musing on this "Register of the Desert," where pilgrims in a time so close to ours, yet so different, carved their names; from vanity, or to let those who followed know they had passed this way, or from the simple human desire to leave some record of themselves that would not soon be effaced. High on the rock the generations of flatworms basked in their safe pool; down at its foot the Sweetwater murmured beside the long deserted trail, now overgrown with grass and shrubs. Were the deep rings worn in the plain near by remnants of old camp grounds? No sign informed us, but we did not need that to have a sense of those hurrying, westward-looking folk who accomplished the impossible.

Still the plain stretched away to the horizon with never a town nor a house to break its monotony; and now in this solitary place where the only modern sound was the occasional roar of a truck or whine of a car, the old trail seemed more real than the distant highway; and we would not have been astonished to see approaching around the bend of the river a white-topped wagon or a lone, buckskin-clad figure on horseback.

M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Turn a Page

By Frank L. Perrin

THE tireless calendar, actuated by nothing at all, but seeming to march on like a mantel clock energized by an invisible, senseless and ingeniously devised electrical impulse, calmly informs us of the impending passing of another year. Obediently we prepare to adjust our thinking to the new order of things. A new sheaf of "reminder" leaves is attached to the standard upon our desk. The habitual diarist, if one remains to write the day-by-day record which seemed always to disprove the prognostications of the long-distance weather forecaster, writes finis in the year's story and prepares to dedicate another volume.

There is something peculiarly stimulating and encouraging which invariably accompanies the dawn of what we call a new year. Regret for failures and disappointments is forgotten in the confident assurance that before us lie new opportunities, new roads along which we are free to travel, new ways in which we may serve, and in serving find happiness. Those who have traveled far, counting the invisible milestones along the way, have learned, if they have gained some measure of wisdom meantime, not to look back with regret or longing. There is not much in the past which we could repeat or recall with real profit or pleasure to ourselves or others. The law of existence is progress. The way is ever onward.

* * *

This does not assure us that the steep and difficult paths are all behind us. It is not on the plains and along prepared pathways that real adventure lies. Our strength, our fortitude, our endurance, is never tested by commonplaces. It is not the easy way which those with courage seek. Tomorrow, next year, and in all the years to come, contentment and happiness, and true satisfaction will come only through unselfish achievement, cheerful sacrifice and unrelenting endeavor.

Already the self-appointed historians and commentators have written and given to us a somewhat uninspiring and discouraging word picture of the year 1937. May it not be, after all, that everything is in the point of view? I refuse to be persuaded to the belief that all of us, individually and collectively, have not greatly profited by the experiences of the last twelve months. It may be that we have not all learned exactly what we should do or what should be done, but certainly many of us have learned what not to do and what should not be done. That is progress. By that means we are able to put off the old and put on the new.

But the temptation remains to look out upon the world and concern ourselves because of the fear that what we may have gained in understanding can be shared only by a few, and that there persist, generally, the old beliefs and the old prejudices which have long influenced and misled us. There is a more hopeful view than this. There is potent in the thought of the world only the thought of the individuals making up the whole. There is no vicarious emancipation from ignorant beliefs and the indulgence of selfish practices. The composite comprises the whole, and the whole represents, when analyzed, only its component or individual parts.

* * *

So as we look about, taking care to discard all inconsequential and unreliable testimony to the contrary, we find nothing written on today's page of the record which convinces us of anything which causes a doubt that even the world as a whole is progressing along new and better ways. Yes, I know we might easily feel somewhat skeptical if so inclined. There are wars, and strivings, and inhumanities, and hardship, and poverty. There are selfish and intemperate indulgences, and failures, and bitter regrets.

But there are other and better things which prove the fact. These appear in increasing abundance, not in the material things about us, but in the convincing evidences of a higher understanding of our responsibilities as members of one great community. With this there will come, today, or tomorrow, or at some time, the full realization of peace. War, by its own stupidity and greed, is outlawing itself. It has no place in the progressive program which civilized Christian nations are writing for the years to come.

So we prepare to turn the new page with courage and renewed hope. Lest we forget, let it be known that what is to be written there must be written by ourselves.

The Wide Horizon

National Culture—a New Weight in the Tariff Scales

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

THE Cinematograph Films Bill which American producers are watching with an interest only one degree less keen than that felt in England seems likely to mark an epoch in the history of culture in Great Britain. For it introduces a departure in the official attitude toward art which is fraught with almost illimitable possibilities.

Many attempts have been made in the past to persuade various British Governments to foster the cause of art, particularly in the case of the theater. These efforts, however, have met with scanty success. The interest which the official hierarchy has taken in the productions of the different arts has been small, and generally of the wrong kind. It has manifested itself chiefly in such things as the Entertainment Tax.

The invention of the cinema, however, has led to a gradual modification of this discouraging attitude. For the cinema is not merely an art; it is an industry. It is an industry, moreover, that grew up, in the early years before the war, just when the enormous wave of anti-Protection feeling that had swept over England in the General Election of 1906 was beginning to ebb away. By small stages the atmosphere in the nation as a whole became more and more favorable to the idea of Tariff Reform as an economic policy, and after the war Free Trade in many vital branches of industry was abandoned.

* * *

Meanwhile, Britain's nascent film enterprises had been left far behind in the race for international recognition by the enormous progress registered in Hollywood in years while the main attention of England had been concentrated upon other and more immediately important things. Both the actual condition of the film trade, and the general economic atmosphere of Britain in the early nineteen-twenties favored the plea of the cinema industry for protection in English markets against the competition of American and foreign films generally. Thus the first Cinematograph Films Act came into being ten years ago, guaranteeing that a certain proportion of every movie program in Great Britain should be filled by films made in the British Isles.

Meanwhile, great changes were being initiated in the world outside Britain. After the Tariff Reform collapse of 1906 the general drift of political thought toward the idea of Protection produced an atmosphere favorable to the satisfaction of the requests of the film companies in 1927 and 1928. The next vital changes of thought occurred at first, not in Great Britain, but elsewhere. For some time even before 1927 Russia had perceived the enormous potential value of an art-form like the cinema, in popularizing, strengthening, and communicating the national temper of a whole people. Signor Mussolini in Italy had, from the outset of his Fascist regime, recognized the importance of culture in the life of a vigorous people. Lastly, Herr Hitler in Berlin showed a profound concern with the ideological conceptions embodied in the production of modern German art, whether in literature, painting, music, the cinema, or the theater.

* * *

Great Britain is an island. She is cut off from the Continent by a channel that is at its narrowest point hardly more than twenty miles wide. But the insulating effects of this slender strip of water are often quite surprising. Intellectual and artistic movements in Europe frequently come and go without having any effect in London. But the political isolation of Britain is by no means so considerable. This linking up of ideology with art in the Soviet, in Germany, and in Italy, so patent to all observers, and so constantly reiterated in the national presses, has gradually and insensibly, but none the less effectively, modified the attitude of the British Government toward the question of the English film industry.

Ten years ago the Government was interested in films because of the workers in them. It wished to defend the jobs and salaries of these workers against the competition of technicians, writers, and players on the other side of the Atlantic. But today the emphasis has shifted from the economic to the cultural aspect of the question. The Government is now anxious, as it has been for the last ten years, that when people go to a cinema they shall see films made by English workers. But its anxiety proceeds not so much from interest in the economic position of the cinema trade as from a desire that films shown in British cinemas shall reflect the British attitude toward life and thought. In other words, the Government is concerned with art, not for business reasons, but because of its primary cultural content. Thus a precedent has been established of which the consequences are at present incalculable.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

$5000 Fine for Drunken Driving

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Measures should be immediately adopted to prevent the drunken driver from striking, hurting, and killing pedestrians.

The correct policy is to insist upon an honest statement as to whether or not the driver indulges in hard liquor or drugs at the time he applies for a license for his car and if an accident occurs resulting in death to the pedestrian, he should be imprisoned for a year and fined no less than $5000.

Madison, Wis. BERNIE BILLINGS